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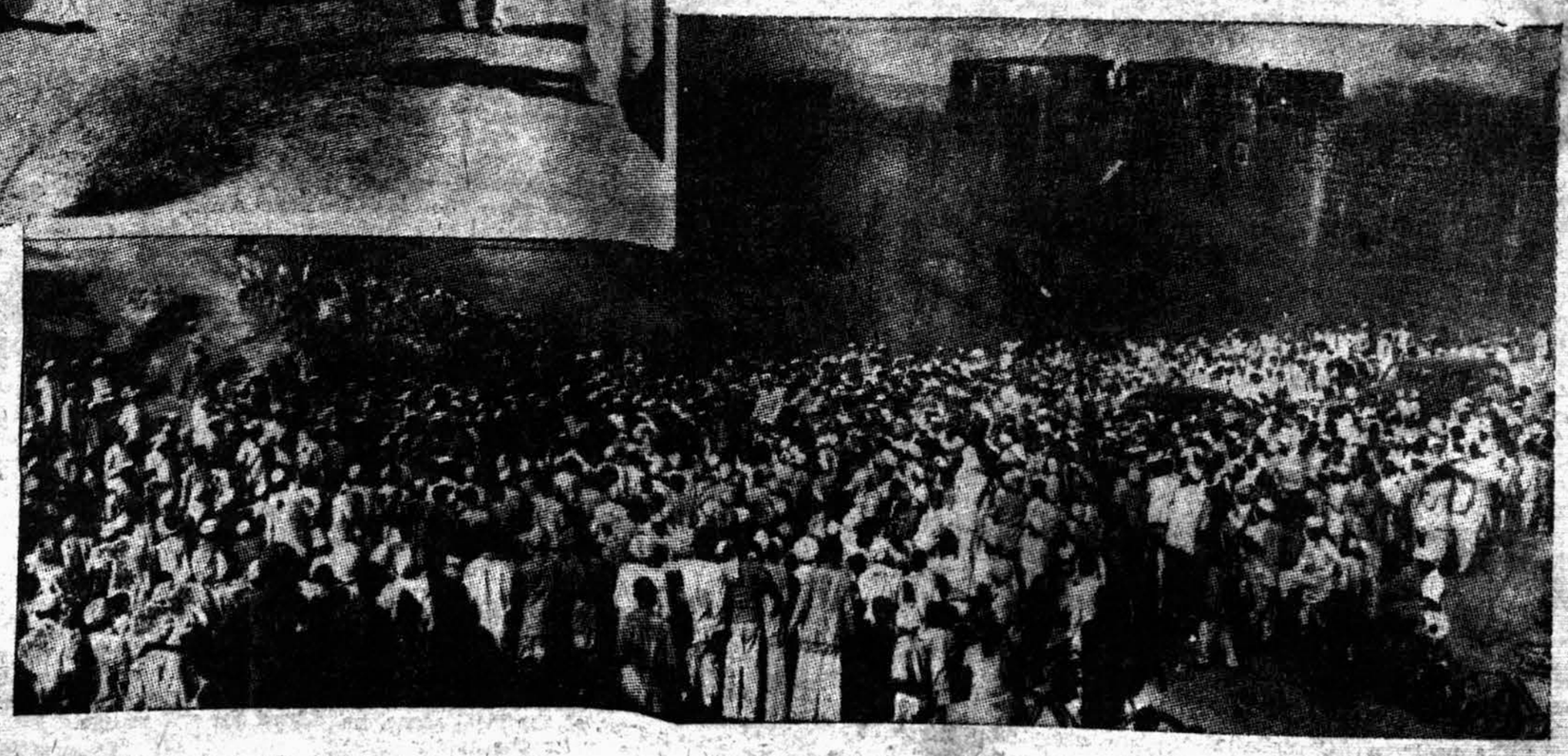
SCARCITY'S SHADOW ON NEHRU'S FACE

With the burden of the administration of India on his shoulders Prime Minister Nehru has been caught by the camera in three different moods reflecting above (left) probably on the magnitude of the famine conditions, (centre) on the stupendous task of urgent relief and (right) with sympathy for the poor peasants.

During his recent whirlwind tour of scarcity areas of Maharashtra Prime Minister Nehru is seen here (left) with Mr. B. S. Hiray, Revenue Minister of Bombay, inspecting the road relief work in Sholapur District.



Prime Minister Nehru in the midst of the gathering outside the historic Ahmednagar Fort.

Tagore,—The Bard Of Freedom

SEE PAGE 4

Family Life In Roman Days

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BY T. K. SHAHANI

TWO thousand years ago the West witnessed the unique expansion of the City-State of Rome into the World Empire of Rome. For nearly five hundred years this Empire held its own "All roads lead to Rome", was the slogan illustrating the position of Rome as the centre of Western civilization.

When the Empire was gone, as all Empires do, through internal and external causes, Rome left behind, for the benefit of the world, the rich legacy of Roman Law. This Roman Law had not sprung suddenly and rapidly from the brain of a single man of outstanding genius. It was simply the expression of the solid Roman character, a reflection of the ancient Roman's robust commonsense and practical outlook on life seen at it best in the humble-walk of life with family as the core of the average citizen's existence. It is no exaggeration to say that it was the Family Life of ancient Rome which led to Rome's great achievement in Law and Administration as the mistress of the then known world. Philologists tell us that for the very word 'familia', the West is indebted to Rome. In any case, the home was the invention of Rome.

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What did the word 'family' mean to the Roman? On the human side, the family consisted not only of the father, the mother and the children, but also all the retinues and even the slaves attached to the house. All of them were members of one family under the authority of the male head — the pater familias—with power of life and death over all. This authority made for a vigorous discipline which carried the Roman Republic far to success.

That the father could send his own sons to death for what was, in his judgment a heinous crime, was indeed the father's right, recognised by the State, though rarely exercised.

There is a notable instance of it when the Senator Fulvious condemned his own son to death for having taken part in the Catiline conspiracy which, if successful, would have been catastrophic for the Roman State. But the practical outlook on life for which the ancient Roman deserves praise tied him to the tradition of considering his wife and children "the holiest of the holy", as the elder Cato put it. All their best energy was employed by the parents to the upbringing of their children. The task was not to be relegated to a hired agency or to slaves. The mother, of course, shouldered the greatest responsibility.

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The distinguishing feature and the most operative element in the family was the mother. She made the house a real HOME for all its inmates.

Though she took no active part in the affairs of the State, the husband or the son had no better counsellor than the matron at home.

All education that the ancient Roman had came to him from his mother in whose charge he remained for all the formative years of his life till he reached manhood and became the companion of his father on the Farm or the Forum or the battle-field. The matron aspired to no better honour than to be "the mother of the Grachi", as was the pride of Cornelia who, when asked why she was not wearing jewels befitting her high social position (being the daughter of the great Scipio — the conqueror of Africa) would in all humility and joy of life, point to say: 'These are my Jewels'.

Be it noted that this gifted young woman, after the death of her husband had rejected the

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WEEK-END FUN

"It's not that he lacks initiative," said an employer of one of his workers. "He gets some pretty fine ideas and he starts out all right, but soon he gets bogged down and is off on something else. What he needs is finishiative."

* * *

A boy in the shop where I worked was telling how he was flirting with a girl when her husband came along and hit him on the head with a cricket bat. "Did it knock you out?" I asked.

"No-o, not exactly," he replied, "but it certainly scattered my ideas."

* * *

Two rural New Englanders were arguing about the merits of their respective towns. One man said, "I druther be the meanest man in my town than the best man in yours."

"Wall," the other drawled, "yer got your druther."

* * *

The hotel boy who carried my bag out to the car was impressed with the space in the luggage compartment. "Why, a man could sleep in there!" he said.

"Don't you think it would be a little short for you?" I asked, noticing his lanky stature.

"Well," he said, thoughtfully, "I'd rather sleep all night layin' down, all scrooched up, than sit up all night all hunkered down."

* * *

I asked the waitress in a college-town restaurant if she were from out of town. "Yes," she said, "I come from a poke-and-plumb town."

"What kind of town?" I said, laughing.

"A poke-and-plumb town," she replied. "You poke your head out of the car window and you're plumb out of town."

* * *

It had been a long boring evening, but the young man finally succeeded in stealing a good-night kiss from the young lady. "That's your reward for being a gentleman," the girl murmured.

"Reward?" scowled the young man. "That's just workman's compensation."

* * *

The doctor was asked to examine Private Simpkins, who was behaving most peculiarly. "He wanders round picking up scraps of paper and shouting, 'This isn't it!'" reported his sergeant. Just then, Private Simpkins rushed in and began rummaging through the doctor's desk. As he flung each paper aside, he cried, "This isn't it!"

"My boy," said the doctor gravely, "I'm sorry, but I'm afraid we can't have you in the Army any more. Sergeant, I will hold Simpkins here while you get his discharge papers."

The sergeant returned shortly and thrust the discharge papers into Simpkins' hand. Private Simpkins tooks one look and let out a shriek of glee "This is it!" he exclaimed, and vanished from sight.

* * *

A new pilot was on his first mission over North Korea when the enemy's anti-aircraft fire burst about him in black puffs. "Hey, Skipper," he shouted over the radio. "They're shooting at us."

"That's all right, son," his chief told him calmly. "They're allowed to."

* * *

"I never like to discuss things with women," said he. "They take everything personally."

"Nonsense," said she "I don't!"

* * *

"I don't like Bill," confided a college girl to her room mate. "He knows too many naughty songs."

"Does he sing them to you?" asked her friend.

"Well, no—but he whistles them."

The manager heard that an £8-a-week clerk had a car, and asked him how he could afford it, with four children.

'Oh, that's easy,' said the clerk. 'There are 500 of us employed at this factory. I raffle my wages every week at a shilling a go.'

* * *

'These new fashions are absolutely freakish,' said Mr. Robinson. 'Every time I look at that new hat of yours it makes me laugh.'

'That's splendid, darling,' replied his wife. 'I'll hang it up where you can see it when the bill arrives.'

* * *

He had no time for his brother-in-law, and was always threatening him. At last his wife took him to task. 'It's ridiculous for you to talk like that. You know it will cost you a ten-pound fine if you touch him.'

When a month had elapsed and he hadn't mentioned the name of his brother-in-law once, his wife expressed her pleasure. 'So you've given up the idea of hitting Jim?'

'Given up!' he snorted. 'I'm saving up!'

* * *

A man who is periodically arrested and fined for convival behaviour in his native town recently got into similar trouble in London and was fined forty shillings.

'Your worship,' he protested, 'may I point out that at home I am fined only ten shillings for this offence?'

'You can hardly expect,' replied the magistrate, 'to have a London celebration at provincial prices.'

* * *

'Darling,' said the sentimental young man, 'wouldn't you like to sail away on a silvery moonbeam —just you and I together—towards those twinkling stars where all is infinite, even love. And we could dwell in eternal bliss far from—'

'Oh, I couldn't, Jimmy—not tomorrow,' interrupted the girl. 'I have an appointment with my hairdresser at four.'

A mother told her six-year-old son: 'Now, John, I want you to put by all your pennies every week so that you can have a baby brother or sister.'

He saved up his pocket money until one day at school a friend told him he had a baby brother and sister at home.

'Gosh,' said John, 'you must have had to save a lot of pennies!'

The answer he got sent him tearing home. 'Mum, it's a swiz having to save up all my money for a baby,' he cried. 'You can get two for nothing at the hospital.'

* * *

A London bus had just stopped, and the conductor, looking across the road, noticed a man awaiting a bus going in the opposite direction. He was apparently a musician, as he was holding a harp with one hand. In the other, hand, however, he had a new garden spade.

'Oy, George!' bawled the conductor to a newsvendor on the pavement. 'He's backed himself both ways!'

"TOO MUCH WASTE"

Yoes in "The San Diego Union."

GAY DOG HAD FILM STAR TEMPERAMENT

IN MAY, 1952, Bloomsbury, traditional home of artists and eccentrics, blinked its eyes and looked again at a 14-year-old girl unconcernedly leading a greyhound through its streets. The greyhound, small and dainty, wore a jacket on which were embroidered in red the words THE GAY DOG.

This was new even to Bloomsbury. But soon everyone knew that the gay dog was, in fact, the Gay Dog, from the successful Wilfred Pickles play—Wilf's Whippet, as she has been called. Surprisingly, the area of cafe philosophers and attic poets had become the H.Q. of a celebrated West-end star, and a singularly well-behaved and untemperamental star at that.

How did the Gay Dog settle in Bloomsbury? Well, the girl, Miss Frances Ledster, lives there with her family. And with her younger sister Waveney she has been largely responsible for seeing that Raving Beauty (the greyhound's stage name) has not missed a performance in the play's run of nine months.

Recently "The Gay Dog" started a spring tour of the provinces. The writer called to see Frances; as a loyal Bloomsbury resident, one of hundreds to whom the little black and white greyhound has become a part of the local scene, he wanted to know the truth: were we about to lose the gayest dog in Town?

Raving Beauty herself, comfortable in front of the fire, seemed a little downcast. Her feelings could be understood. Wth a pleasant, roomy flat to romp in during the day, two young ladies to minister to one's every need, the nightly applause of London theatregoers—this dog's life would make a cat jealous!

Not that the behaviour of Beauty—a favourite with Wilfred Pickles himself—is ever anything but exemplary, apart from a slight tendency to filch cakes. Frances said there were never any prima donna-ish displays of temperament.

NO CHANCE FOR UNDERSTUDY

Once, it seemed, the GD was slightly injured and an "understudy" arrived at the theatre ready and eager to take over the part. Beauty eyed the deputy — scornfully, they say—and made the quickest recovery on record. The "understudy" did *not* go on!

Frances admitted, sadly, that the GD would be leaving London with the play, but added that it is hoped she will return.

The dog is owned by the play company, which got in touch with the Ledster family through a scheme run by the publication 'Greyhound Owner.' This finds homes for greyhounds no longer fit for racing. The Ledsters are hopeful of the GD becoming their full-time pet once the play has finished its run.

No Vinegar For Nomads

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BY SELMA EKREM

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THERE is a Turkish proverb which says, "strong vinegar is harmful to its container." My father never ceased to repeat it whenever we children lost our tempers or quarreled angrily among ourselves, as children may do in any country and any language.

"Anger," my father used to say "is not only bad for a person and in the end will destroy him, but it is senseless for it does not get you anywhere. You have often heard me repeat the Turkish proverb; there is also a French one which says, 'you cannot catch flies with vinegar.' How true. The French people, like the Turks, know that you cannot win over anyone or anything by harsh words. Think of these two proverbs the next time you start raising your voices in vain."

"But, father, sometimes it is impossible not to get angry," my brother, being the eldest, spoke for all of us.

"True, there are occasions when rebellion is unavoidable and even useful, righteous rebellion against injustice and tyranny and the oppression of the weak by the strong. That is the rebellion of a human being against all the forces that want to destroy or enslave him and has given rise to some of the most inspiring literature in the world. Your grandfather's poems, for instance; the words fairly burn the printed pages. But that is entirely different from the irrational and senseless anger we are talking about. You admit there is a difference, my son."

"Yes," my brother agreed, "but it is very hard to control one's temper just the same."

"Of course it is," my father laughed, "but do you ever hear me rant and shout at you children even though you justly deserve a severe reprimand at times?"

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We looked at one another. My father as usual was right. He had never lost his temper and was always willing to listen to the other person's point of view. Then, we knew that my father was an exceptional man.

"That French proverb I repeated a moment ago reminded me of a story," my father was saying. "Sit down, children, and I'll tell you how I learned not to catch flies with vinegar."

We were delighted and did not wait for a second invitation. I, for one, loved my father's stories and listened to them attentively so that to this day they are fresh in my mind.

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"It happened a long time ago," my father began. "Once there was and once there was not, as they say in fairy tales, but this is a true story and it happened to me. I leave the fairy tales to your dad who loves them. As you know, I was appointed Governor of Jerusalem when you were mere babies. I have told you many stories about that wonderful city, but did I ever tell you how I visited a tribe of Arab nomads who were in no mood to be gentle with me? I see by your faces that I have not.

"The nomad Arab, who wanders from one pasture to another, is the most independent being I know. He has never settled down or built cities; he does not owe allegiance to any country or any ruler except his own tribal chief. The life of a nomad is not an easy one. Food and water, especially water, are scarce. Despite these hardships the nomad refuses to settle down, preferring a hard life with liberty to what he considers slavery. There were many wandering tribes around Jerusalem when I was Governor and although they were supposed to be subjects of the Sultan in Istanbul, they did as they pleased and superbly brushed aside his representative in Jerusalem. They refused to pay taxes, resisted a draft into the desert corps and

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Indian Dance Through Ages

Technique Copied From Other Arts And Nature

DANCING, which is one of the expressions of emotions natural to all human creatures, has been largely influenced by Nature and its surroundings. Man liked the musical tinkle of the forest stream, the delicacy of the song of birds, the roar of the wild animals, the sounds of the elements, and from these impressions sprang responsive feelings within himself.

By
ENAKSHI BHAVNANI

He also desired to imitate the rhythm of the dancing of peacock, the agility of the deer, the slow measured steps of the elephant, the grace of the swan, the fiery passion of the wild animals at war. Thus arose the creation and development of crude movements with vocal explanations, such as the dances of the savage tribes in the forests to celebrate festivals and ceremonies.

Only after years, however, did Man succeed in getting his complete range of emotions expressed in movement and signs, together with a musical accompaniment, so that the performer could convey any sentiment without speech to his audiences.

Nature therefore moulded his mind at first with its beauty, tremendous power, changing moods, harmony in its multiplicity, and the religious fervour of his simple mind made him associate every phase of Nature with something sublime and heavenly.

In India, the Hindu dancer invented a beautiful scheme, where the outward movements combined harmoniously with the inner spiritual meanings. Out of his imaginative pictures of gods and goddess, their heavenly ministrels and attendants, endowing these immortals with human attributes, he created perfect beings dancing with wondrous poses and gestures to express anger, joy, sorrow, fear, and the whole range of emotions.

For this comprehensive form of the dance, the whole body, the eyes, the face, the eyebrows, the limbs and the head were used, combined with hand gestures or language signs which could be used in place of talk. And the accompanying music, too, had to have its origin in Nature, being associated with the cries of birds and animals, serving as concrete tests for the accuracy of reproduction. The seven notes of the main tonic scale are classified as follows: So (Shadja the cry of the peacok; Ri (Rishaba) the sound made by the cow calling her calf; Ga (Gandhara) the bleat of the goat; Ma (Madhyama) the cry of the heron, the tonic note of Nature; Pa (Panchama) the note of the cuckoo or kokila, the Indian nightingale; Da (Dhaivata) the neighing of the horse; Ni (Nishada) the trumpeting of the elephant.

DIVINE ORIGIN?

Apart from this logical explanation of the development of the Indian dance, there is also the romantic one which gives to it a divine source. According to legend, Indra the Lord of Heaven asked Brahma the Creator and first of the Hindu Trinity to create a pastime that would appeal to the Gods. Brahma took the exquisite lyrical matter from the first books of the ARYANS, the RIG VEDA; the music from the SOMA VEDA, the second sacred treatise; and the emotional flavour from the third ATHARVA VEDA and created t he dance. He then had it taught by revelation to the great sage Bharata and his sons who spread the art by teaching it to human beings.

THREE ASPECTS

The supreme Lord of the Dance, however, is Shiva, the third of the Hindu Trinity. There are three aspects of his dances, namely, the Destructive, the Yogic, and the Gift Giving. In the first aspect, **Shiva is the Destroyer and he dances on the burning ground to destroy the Ego of man** and burn away all illusions and desires. In the second aspect, his dance is one of calm and beauty, as at sunset, when he calls to his followers to worship him with peace in their hearts. The soul of man drinks deep then of self-forgetfulness and is purified not by force but by the creative power of contemplation. The third aspect is that of Nataraja, the Creator of Cosmic Movement, where he destroys evil, granting rewards in this world and bliss in the next to the countless souls that love him, showing the dual significance representing the material processes of Nature on the one hand and the subjective spiritual processes on the other.

In the dances of Shri Krishna, with Radha and the Gopis (milkmaids), the latter represent the eternal longing of the individual and the countless souls respectively to join the Divine Soul of God. Something good and beautiful underlies the idea of the dances of the Gods for beauty alone can bring to the hearts of man goodness and love can move them to compassion.

In the Indian Classical dance, four elements, drama, acting, music and dancing are considered inseparable. For in the dance we find dancing technique, acting, movements of the arms with hand gestures, flavour and mood. It is always divided into the Tandava or forceful type of dance, and the Lasya or sweet and gentle style The expression of the dance is detailed in the Mudras or hand gestures—the Bhava or mood tenderly described by the glances and head movements with facial expressions; the harmony of the postures; and the rhythmic timing of the feet.

And it is a definite art where nothing is left to the creative impulse of the moment, but has to be mastered so perfectly that each dancer's individuality, grace and power of technique and emotional expression frees it from all monotony.

In South India, with its age-old carved temples and atmosphere of Hindu culture, the classic dance as described by Bharata in his immortal book the **Natya Sashtra** the pure dance has been best preserved. The perfect angles that arms and waistline take, the swing of the head, the combination of foot-work which passes from flat of foot to toes, toes to heels, and heels to ball of foot together with the explicit hand gestures supported with facial expressions; full of meaning, decorated as they are with the play of the eyes, eyebrows and trembling lips, make it appear as if the immortal sculptures have come to life.

BHARATA NATYAM

The Classical Dance in South India is known as the Bharata Natyam, and it usually begins with the "Allaripu," or "the opening of bud into blossom," making a prelude to the performance and introducing a general outline of the form and technique of the dance. It is followed by the "Jetiswaram," where the background music and dance movements become more technical, and pure dance composition is at its best. The third is the "Sabdam," a musical piece rendered in gesture language, where the acting ability or the dancer can be estimated; and then comes the "Varanam," the most highly elaborate dance conception, being composed of gestures with rhythmic cadences, containing many pure dance preludes, interludes and finales combined with excellent technique and emotional acting. The dance finally ends with the "Tillana," depicting feminine charm; here technique and grace, a perfect sense of rhythm and posture are essential.

KATHAK

In the north of India, the classic dance is known as Kathak. Here also, the themes are devotional and interpretive, though more of the swift movements are done on the flat of the foot, the toes and in pirouetting so that the wide glittering dance skirt spreads out. All the set rules of the South Indian classical form are recognised by the Kathak dancers, and here also the drummer keeps the main rhythm, and fits in at double, treble or four times the speed, little verses that are danced to embellish the technique, and enhance the perfect balance of body, quick turns and lightning speed.

A finished dancer in Kathak could trace blindfold with his feet the pattern of a peacock or an elephant on a floor covered with rice powder; or move the feet so delicately, that only a certain number or even a single ankle bell could be made to sound from the whole circlet of bells.

KATHAKALI

Kathakali, the dance dramas of Malabar, must also be considered with the Classical schools, although they are performed for the most part by the people of the village, in the villages and for the village people, under spreading trees, lighted by dozens of little oil lamps flickering in shining brass candelabra. Whole episodes are danced from the Epics, the Mahabharata and

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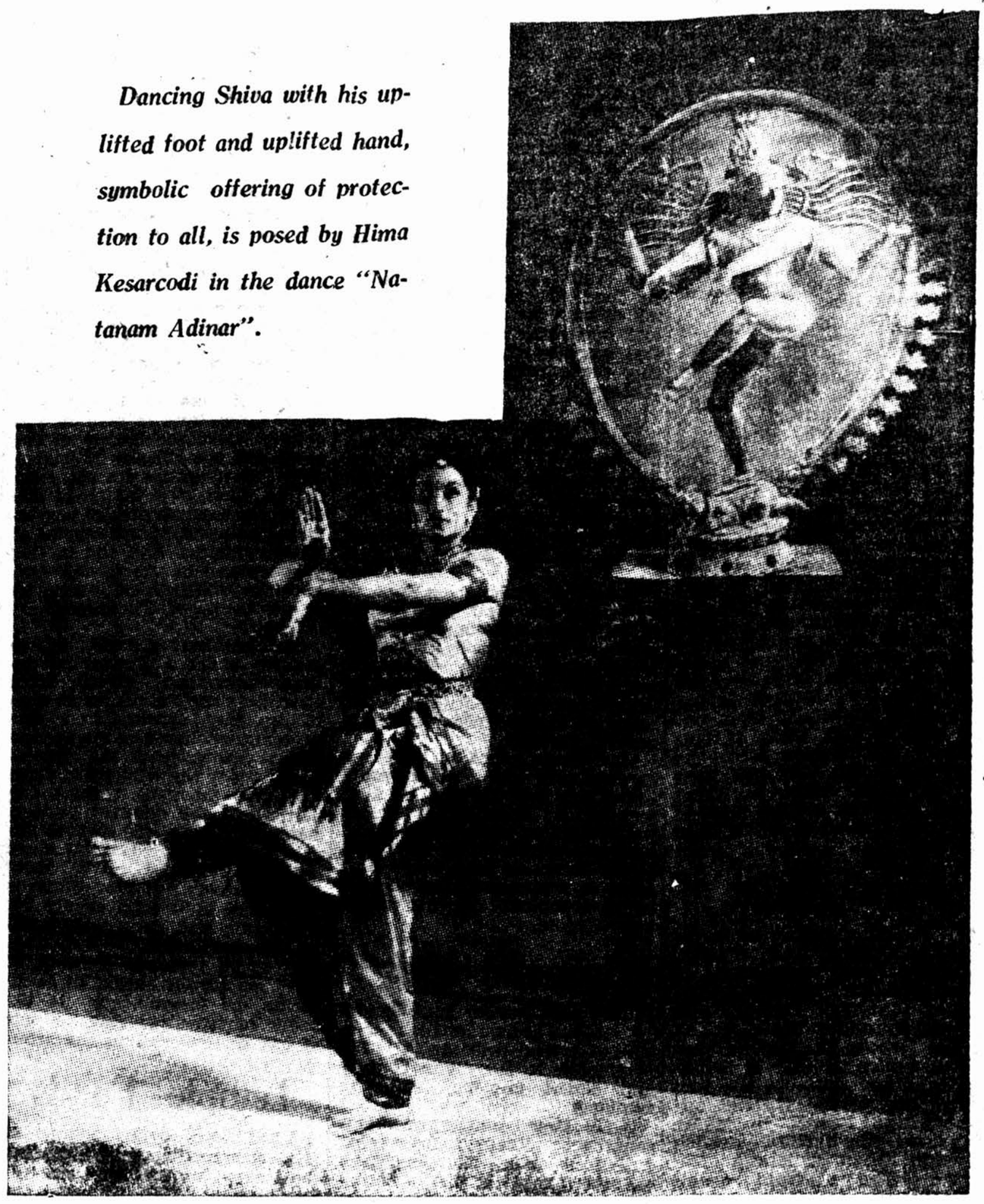

Dancing Shiva with his uplifted foot and uplifted hand, symbolic offering of protection to all, is posed by Hima Kesarcodi in the dance "Natanam Adinar".

PATTERN OF GRACE AND BEAUTY

President Receives Dancer

Smti Hima Kesarcodi, the well-known Indian dancer being received by President Quirino during her recent dance tour of the Philippines. In the centre is Tara Ali Baig, wife of the Indian Ambassador at Manila.

Last Look Round

SCRATCH a civilised human being and you will find the primitive man laid bare, said somebody. It is not necessarily that the civilised man himself turns a primitive man. Far from it today—at least in the majority of cases. But lurking behind the thin veneer of civilisation there is always admiration for the primitive, rough and tough, lawless gangster who terrorises all and sundry round about him and makes a quick exit from the clutches of the police who are out to book him.

In the case of Bhupat of Saurashtra we have found even some of the landed gentry of the province, if not some of the erstwhile "ruling" princes or their relatives, may be for political ends, aided and abetted his depradations. For months if not for years, this Bhupat was able to defy the net that was closing in round him under reputed police officers and men from even distant provinces like the Punjab. And after all, Bhupat crossed over from Saurashtra through Cutch to Pakistan, where after serving his sentence for entry without permit he is at large. It would certainly have been impossible for Bhupat to get that much immunity from being booked long back, if this trait of admiration for the primitive tough had not been lurking in our minds all along and it was just a little scratch that was needed to bring it to the surface.

Man Singh

A JOINT police force of 1,700 men and officers from the four provinces of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of U.P. is combing hills and dales in the Bah Tehsil of Agra District admeasuring about 200 square miles for the dacoits headed by Man Singh of Khera Rathore. The terrain seems ideal for the dacoits to escape. When a special correspondent of a Northern India paper visited the Bamrauli Kayasthan outpost of the combined police force, he found, after being escorted for half a mile, a sleepy village in the ravines of the Chambal set against a mud hillock where not even a dog barked. Word seems to have travelled fast in these trackless and inaccessible places and the residents had rushed into their houses long before the arrival of the police party and shut themselves up. Such villages are scattered all over the 1,200 square miles of the ravine country. The villagers have a deep distrust of the townspeople and they look askance at the police inroads in their midst. They have also grievances against the police themselves.

Man Singh is said to be commanding a set of seven different gangs which work under him. It is said that Man Singh's men rob only the rich and never harass the poor. On the other hand, they pay some money to the poor every now and then, it may be to shield them from the police and other authorities who are after them. Man Singh is said to be a god-fearing man. He says his prayers, offers 'Puja' and invokes blessings for his adventures. He even gifted a big bell with his name inscribed on it to a temple, though the priest does not know when it was installed in the shrine! But ruthless is Man Singh both to the informers and his opponents. In fact he has over a couple of dozen murders to his credit.

This Man Singh was reported dead, after six days of illness, according to an Agra Press report though the police officials could only say that they were checking up on the report, which they neither denied nor confirmed. Dead or alive Man Singh carried a price of Rs. 12,000 on his head.

Making Of An Outlaw

THERE seem to be two versions with regard to the outlaw maker of this terror of four provinces. The first occasion which brought him into conflict with law was in 1928 when over some land dispute he was involved in the killing of some of his opponents and was sentenced to 10 years' jail. During the period the land feud seems to have been blazing with casualties on both sides. According to one version, Man Singh sided with the Harijans of his village when a Brahmin landlord did not allow them to draw water from a well. Over this, scuffles ensued and started the feud which has taken a heavy toll of both parties. The Harijans look upon Man Singh with affection and respect, which means that they would not betray him, if they could.

In 1951 with one of the gangs under Man Singh the police had a PITCHED BATTLE FOR THREE DAYS in which they even used mortar shells. But though most of the gang fell fighting, their leader Charna had escaped on the very first day.

With Man Singh there seem to be one of his brothers, a couple of his remaining sons and even a grandson. Their 'modus operandi' is to kidnap sons of rich people and hold them in the hideouts for heavy ransoms. Naturally this seems to be the easier method of making money.

Man Singh seems to have a charmed life and his daredevil adventures have woven an aura round him. Some of his catse people are looking upto him as a hero and even call him Raja Man Singh. It is said Man Singh used often to arbitrate in the disputes in his community and his verdict was accepted.

"Criminal Belt"

THE area where Man Singh's gangs are working is said to be a "Criminal Belt" which is full of hideouts in the ravine country and almost immune even to bombing.

While Man Singh's men and gangs are scrupulously keeping away from women and wine, there are other gangs like that of Mahabira (a carpenter from Agra) operating in the area. These gangs carry a veritable nomad harem along with them. Now and then, they make additions to their harem from amongst the village women. So these gangs are condemned by the villagers and one day they can be booked by the police much more easily than Man Singh's gangs, as they are encumbered with their harem.

The main problem with regard to this "Criminal Belt" seems to be not the number of gangs, but the conditions obtaining there for throwing up lawless men now and again. The "Criminal Belt," as one correspondent calls it, is bereft of irrigation facilities and has a number of hideouts, for the hardy people who can face danger, and have free licences for firearms. The "Criminal Belt" is said to be known as such for centuries. Successful defiance of law and authority builds up an aura of heroism and bravery round the leaders of the gangs and the villagers intimidated by the gangsters are not, looking to their own safety of life and limb, eager to divulge any information about the movements of the depredators. And add to this the suspicion of the townspeople, and the villagers are absolutely at the mercy of the dacoits.

Formerly the division of the country under a number of Indian States and British India often gave the outlaws, as in Saurashtra, easy sanctum from one state into another and a long rope for the operations of the desperadoes. Today the joint police force from four provinces, without any barriers of the former princely states, should be able to book the gangsters in a reasonably short time and rid the "Criminal Belt" of the outlaws. If Man Singh is dead, then it is good augury for the police, and their task would be more easy. But the conditions that make the area a souce of incessant trouble should be tackled by the governments of the states concerned so that the rule of law shall prevail in the areas.

Temple Funds

REPLYING to an address at Ramanathapuram last week the Madras Minister for Local Administration, Shri N. Sankara Reddi, "stressed the need to utilise part of Rameshwaram temple funds for the proper maintenance of roads and the cleanliness of the town in view of its importance." As usual the Panchayat Board in its address made an appeal to the government to do this and that, including the opening of a high school at Rameshwaram. The minister said that if the people of the locality collected Rs. 10,000, the District Board and the Government were willing to help them in the opening of a high school.

In Madras there is something like a Temple Endowments Act which gives the government power of supervising the expenditure of the funds. Some of the South Indian temples like that of Tirupati are reported to have enormous funds. The act in question has been there for a long enough time and has been able to divert some of the idle funds into the starting and running of some educational centres, financed out of these monies. The monies paid to the temple by the devotees and pilgrims at Rameshwaram, which is a pilgrim and tourist centre of international repute, should be helpful in maintaining the roads and the sanitation of the town.

But in many of the South Indian temples, these funds are dwindling due to several reasons. The Endowments Act itself in a way has been construed as governmental interference with religious institutions. The Harijan Temple Entry Act also has alienated the munificence of many of the devotees of the orthodox type. Recently Vinoba Bhave said that lands should not be gifted to temples, because these become a source of exploitation of the peasants. The trend of people's thinking also has been a great handicap which cuts down the income of the temples. Scarcity conditions especially in the South, droughts year after year and the consequent famine situation have all added to diminish the bumper funds of even the reputed temples like that of Rameshwaram.

Recently according to a Madras paper a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Naidu called on the devotees of the Shri Parthasarathiswamy Temple, Triplicane, for donations to the tune of a lakh of Rupees for making a "Vajrangi" (golden kavacha' set with rubies and diamonds) for the 'utsava' deity of the temple. This may be extravagant expediture in the view of the non-devotees. But the worshippers of the deity do not think so. And probably the sum may be easily collected from amongst the devotees. But the point is today the committee under the chairmanship of a justice of a high court has to make an appeal for funds, while probably before the Endowments Act came into existence, there would have been no need to make a special appeal through the papers for contributions for this purpose.

Relief Of Distress

THE Madras minister's suggestion about utilising part of the temple funds for the maintenance of roads and the sanitation of Rameshwaram seems to be a timely one. In some of the South Indian temples, apart from decorating the idols in the temple and loading them with costly jewelled ornaments, the devotees have paid often for feeding large numbers of the poor or the 'Daridra Narayan' (God in the form of the poor). Since rationing descended on India during war-time, this practice must have suffered a heavy setback.

However in the scarcity and famine conditions obtaining especially in the South, it would not be out of place if organised relief to the destitute and poor of the local areas is also taken up as part of the work of temples, in proper utilisation of the funds contributed by the devotees.

For instance the work on the maintenance of the roads or the making of new ones can very well be done as a relief measure for the scarcity-affected people of the areas round about. This will be certainly a religious matter and in diverting part of the funds for this purpose there should be no objection from any of the devotees.

And if we might say so, this is not the time for having a "Vajrangi" for deities. The same amount can be better utilised for feeding the hungry and needy unemployed who can be put to some profitable job, which does not conflict with the feelings of the devotees of the temples.

A new orientation is urgently called for in regard to utilisation of the contribution of devotees to temple funds. And an enlightened committee under a justice of a high court for instance as in the Shri Parthasarathiswamy Temple at Triplicane is best suited for giving a lead in the matter.

Sans Kohinoor

KOHINOOR has been in the news. From London to Delhi and Bombay papers have been writing about it. Diamonds and sapphires are jewels which sometimes bring luck, as the old belief goes. Other jewels also like the moonstone have been attributed some such lucky influence on the wearers. But diamonds and sapphires, if they do not bring good luck have been known to bring down the fall and even death on their owners. There is the instance of the Hope diamond which has killed many of its possessors. Kohinoor also seems to be of the same type. Crowned heads who had in the course of its known history have lost their empires and sometimes their own heads. Without any intention of casting any aspersions, we can say that the Kohinoor, considering the history of the last decade, has made Britain lose her "brightest jewel" of the Empire—India—and other jewels like Burma. Giving way to superstition for a while, why not India leave the Kohinoor remain in Britain, which CAN TAKE whatever comes? India is a young republic. If Kohinoor, according to history, has lost several empires and its wearers or possessors, as history can prove it today, why should India take the risk, by buying back or being even returned the Kohinoor? Before all those who have any time to bestow thought on the Kohinoor, we would like to put the above line of thinking. For us, the "brightest jewel" in the British Empire (India) being free, we would rather be happy to nurture the freedom and make the country (though split) an independent entity that counts in the council of nations of the world. That modest ambition is good enough and sufficient not merely for the day but for all time to come. If there are to be conquests let them be of culture — the sublimation of human ruggedness and warring tendencies — and the realisation of the Upanishadic conception of "one world" or "jagadeva kutumbakam" — the entire world being one (our) family.

Miracle Of Healing

JANE FROMAN

ON a summer afternoon in 1945, at 293 General Hospital in France, I learned an important lesson in the magic of healing. Our USO troupe was the first to arrive in Europe after the war. For weeks, we rushed around the Continent, bringing entertainment to men who were hungry for laughter to fill the emptiness of ward life, writes the author in "Coronet".

At one part of my act, I would ask the audience: "Anybody here from my home state of Missouri?" Almost always there was, and I'd have the man come up and sing a song or two with me.

When I asked that question at 293 General Hospital, there was silence. Then I saw a hand go up—slowly, hesitantly.

"Don't be bashful, soldier," I said. "Come on, let's show them how we sing in Missouri."

He stood, glancing nervously about him. Staff doctors were seated behind me and I heard their worried murmurs. "Not him. Leave him alone."

DUMB MAN SPEAKS

But it was too late. In a silence that frightened me, we watched him come slowly to the stage. When he was beside me, I put my arm around his waist. His look was glazed and empty, as if he were walking in a deep sleep.

"My name is Jane," I said. "What's yours?"

His lips trembled. Finally he whispered: "Bert".

"Where are you from, Bert?" Again the struggle to speak. Then: "St. Louis."

"Ever do any singing there?"

A glint lighted his eyes. "Yes, in church."

"Come on. Let's hear you."

As we walked to the piano, I glanced at the doctors and saw their deep concern for Bert. I struck a chord and began to sing a hymn. At first, Bert's lips moved, but there was no sound. Finally his voice came softly, then strong and melodious, ringing through the auditorium.

For 20 minutes we performed, and after each number I was puzzled by the tremendous ovation.

Later I heard what had happened. And then I realized the magic healings that come with affection and friendship.

After the show, the doctors explained why they were so worried: Bert had been severely shell-shocked and had not uttered a word for three months!

Twins Exhibit

This twin with four legs, four arms and joint trunk was born in Kottayam on April 29. This is an exhibit at the All-India Exhibition at Quilon (South India).

REPUBLIC PHOTO

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Dangerous Stamp Trends

SOME COUNTRIES DELIGHT TREADING THIN ICE

ALTHOUGH philately was, at the turn of the century, already a well-established hobby giving pleasure to millions of devotees all over the world, it was, to a very large extent, ignored by the major stamp-issuing nations of the world. A few countries had woken up to the financial potential of stamp collecting, but their number was a mere drop in the ocean.

These days, many collectors put pounds worth of postage where a few pennies would suffice, getting dubious solace in the fact that they have a 'first day cover' with a full set of stamps. But up to the year 1925 or so, not one collector in a million would have dreamt of indulging in such extravagances. If the postage was a penny, he stuck a penny on his letter and saw to it that he received a penny worth of service from the post office.

However, blissful ignoring of collectors had to stop sooner or later, and somewhere in the 'twenties, issuing authorities woke up with a rush, and the larger states followed in the footsteps that their poorer relations had already trodden decades ago.

It would be instructive for collectors to hark back, once in a while, to the halcyon days when a stamp, once it had been placed on sale, was primarily intended to frank a letter. Nowadays there is such a plethora of surcharges of various kinds that 'face' value need not at all be the same as 'postal' value. In fact this state of affairs reached such a pitch not very long ago that stamps were issued OFFICIALLY with a face of a few shillings and a postal validity of exactly zero!

Contrast

It is enlightening to trace the steps by which this change in the official attitude took place. Since it was spread over a number of years, the public was conditioned to submit meekly to the most fantastic jugglery imaginable. The few sporadic protests of individuals and organisations blessed with philatelic prescience were ignored, while the general body of collectors, only coming upon isolated instances, did not know what all the bother was about.

Special catering for collectors started off humbly enough. The Governments concerned were at first bothered not about the financial side so much as about the publicity angle. They realised that stamps were a brilliant propaganda medium and that pretty pictures could get messages across where even print might fail.

Pride of achievement, national aspirations, historical personages, the flora and fauna of a region and its natural beauties—all these were a 'natural' for the intelligent stamp designer. Where the earlier printers had been intent on making a stamp fake-proof, later pictorial designers concentrated on attractiveness. It was found soon enough what was the 'pulling power' of stamps, when even kids became familiar with life in distant and hitherto unknown lands.

Fiery Potential

For those inclined to believe that this is an exagerrated pictured and for those who have the impression that stamp publicity counts for nothing, it may be mentioned that a good many diplomatic crises and at least one war betwen neighbours has stemmed directly from the issue of a controversial set of postage stamps.

Although the propaganda value of stamps had always been important, their financial worth gradually came to the fore. Once it became an established practice for collectors to make a mad rush the moment an attractive set was issued, and once Governments had seen the pile of orders that came from foreign countries, they were not slow in cashing in on the hobby.

At first, things were kept more or less on the level but after their stamps had become popular all over the world certain countries could not resist the temptation to make hay while the sun was shining. Take Abyssinia, Liberia and North Borneo, for instance. The first named went in for large scale reprinting of obsolete issues, and when this source of revenue was fully explored, put on all manner of overprints—most of them quite unnecessary—on her stamps.

Various Rackets

Liberia indulged in much the same thing, and added a few 'made to order' errors whose status is suspect even till this day. North Borneo saw that collectors preferred complete sets of her 'animal' pictorials, but that many shied away from the country because of the high face value of certain of its stamps. So it took the easy way out, and sold issue 'cancelled' flooding the market with thousands of stamps at far below their face value.

Where the Governments did not themselves go in for rackets, they sometimes encouraged private individuals to indulge in them—for a consideration. The resulting private reprints, etc., broke the back of the stamp market, but the guilty parties usually believed in the policy 'Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, and were not bothered in the least what happened to the hobby once they had skimmed the pickings.

The point of view of the Governments concerned is easy to understood: whether we take Liberia or Abyssinia, or North Borneo or any other, the stamps when sold specially to collectors, were unfit for postal purposes, being rendered unfit either by demonetisation or by various distinctive postal markings. In fact these countries were selling a bunch of harmless eccentrics scraps of paper which neither had, nor could have fulfilled the main purpose of a postage stamp—that of transmitting mail.

Nemesis

For quite some time collectors were pleased enough with the prospect of getting scarce stamps at under their face value. But they soon found out that their 'rarity' was merely artificial, and that the price of manipulated items never rose, whether their face value was a penny or a pound.

It was only after several suspect issues had been in the philatelic doldrums for years that the bulk of collectors realised the true state of affairs, and retaliated with a virtual boycott of the guilty parties.

The net result was that some countries, despite the undoubted pictorial attractiveness of their stamps, became dead letters. And since most collectors like to specialise in a picked group of countries, rather than in random issues, the taint of a few bad groups of issues affected entire countries, so that ultimately not only the issues directly concerned, but every stamp, from first to last, came under the ban.

Even a cursory glance through the catalogue will show that a 'get-rich-quick' policy is invariably fatal. One can cite the instances of Montenegro, Serbia, several South American countries, some of the Australian States, and the Transvaal, over and above the three places mentioned earlier. To this day, no country has bucked the axiom that the evil effects of philatlic rackets are felt for decades after the rackets themselves have been forgotten.

Monopolies

Selling below face value still goes on in many parts of the world. In fact, in certain countries it is an accepted feature of the philatelic scene. Russia, for instance, has a State monopoly of stamp dealing, and all new issues are sold by means of a central agency. A fair standard of production together with all manner of philatelic wiles have been brought into play in the marketing of her issues for the past several years but despite this her issues are unpopular in almost every part of the world except the Soviet sphere, due to the fact that the face value of the stamps has no direct relation to the price at which they are put on sale.

The point of view of the Russian authorities is that her stamps are good for propaganda and that the more stamps there are to a set, the better is her purpose served. But from the point of view of collectors what they stick in their albums are merely pieces of papers which have been sold across a counter much as a set of cigarette cards might be sold!

Much the same state of affairs obtains in other Iron Curtain countries at the moment, where due to lack of free contact with the outside world, stamp collecting has ben reduced to a virtual farce, with a State organisation doling out its issues from time to time and with the stamp-starved local enthusiasts having to go in for this steady stream of rubbish in the absence of anything else to stick in their albums.

It is obvious that under these circumstances future appreciation is either out of the question, or must take place in a routine manner. There can be none of the glorious uncertainty of philately, few instances where one value in a series rises steeply while the others fall back, none of the thrill of possession when an item bought at a pittance suddenly skyrockets within a few months.

Since this type of philately can seldom attract a universal following, the countries concerned have adopted the line of least resistance and issue new stamps on every least pretext, hoping that several stamps brought by a regular few will replace the large revenue which can be expected from the world wide sale of occasional sets issued for legitimate commemorative reasons.

Future Prospect

Although countries of the British Empire have been free enough in the past of the more blatant rackets, even they appear to be succumbing of late. About the most depressing instance of philatelic mulcting came with the Silver Wedding series, where tiny specks on the ocean began to issue short lived commemorative stamps with a face value of ten shillings and a pound apiece. Despite a roar of protest from almost every representative body of amateurs and the trade, the issue was put on sale, to the accompaniment of a good deal of heart burning all round.

With the stamps of the new reign due in the near future, it remains to be seen whether a same policy will be followed or if collectors will merely be treated as useful sources of easy income. From the investment point of view it is very doubtful if high value stamps can be recommended. They may rise in value to a few times face, but sooner or later prices are bound to level off and then the holders will find that their fingers have been burnt.

For those who believe that there will be a repetition of the story of the George VI obsoletes, it may be pointed out that the bulk of these rare obsoletes were temporary war time printings and perforation varieties, and that in normal times, when lines of communications are open, such fantastic rises are not at all possible. In any event, the collector of the stamps of Elizabeth would be well advised to watch and wait until prices stabilise a little.

The complete Coronation set is very modestly priced and can be taken by all. But it is useless at this stage to go in for complete sets, especially of the bigger colonies, for prices are sure to fall when bulk supplies off commercial mail begin to accumulate. But for those who are prepared to wait, there can be no better time to begin the hobby than now, on the very threshold of a new philatelic era.

New Norfolks

Norfolk Island is to get a new pictorial series, showing the various Colonial type dwellings for which the island is famous. The 7½ value shown above pictures the First Governor's mansion.

Australia

Commemorative stamps are to be issued by Australia on the occasion of the sesquicentenary of the settlement of Tasmania. Two stamps with a face value of 3½d each will be issued 'se-tenant' in the sheet, one showing Lieut. Governor Collins and the other Lieut. Governor Paterson. The Collins portrait is drawn from a book published in 1804 and the Paterson likeness from a painting in the Public Library of New South Wales.

Incidentally, this production of 'se-tenant' issues is not designed to curry favour with philatelists, but because it is easier to print stamps that way, for where two stamps are to be produced, plates, etc. can be made much more rapidly if both designs are on the same sheet.

NEW SET FOR THE ROCK

Details of the forthcoming definitives of Gibraltar are given below. The stamps are to be recess printed by De La Rue and Co. Ltd., and will incorporate a portrait of the Queen and the Crown.

½d green and indigo, Cargo and Passenger Wharves.

1d green, South View from the Straits.

1½d grey, Tunny Fishing Industry.

2d sepia, Southport Gate.
2½d red, Sailing in the Bay.
3d blue, Ocean-going Liner.
4d ultramarine, Coaling Wharf.

5d brown-purple, Airport.
6d pale blue and grey, Europa Point.
1sh. brown and pale blue, Straits from Buena Vista.
2sh. violet and orange, Rosia Bay and Straits.
5s. purple brown, Government House.
10sh. blue and brown, Moorish Castle.
1 red and yellow, Arms of the Colony.

Tristan Comes Into Its Own

A distinctive series has been ordered for Tristan Da Cunha, in replacement of the current makeshift overprints on St. Helena. De La Rue are the printers, and all stamps will have the Crown and the Royal Portrait. Particulars about the values are given below.

½d brown and vermilion, Tristan Crawfish.

1d green and brown, Carting Flax.

1½d magenta and black, Rockhopper Penguin.

2d orange and grey, Big Beach Factory.

2½d red and black, Molly—mauk.

3d olive green and pale blue, Island Boat.

4d blue and blue-green, Tristan da Cunha from the South West

5d grey and green, Potato Patches.

6d violet and olive green, Inaccessible Island.

9d pale red and lilac, Nightingale Island.

1sh. brown and green, St. Mary's Church.

2sh. 6d., blue-green and brown, Sea Elephant.

5 sh. red-orange and black, Flightless Rail.

10sh. purple and orange, Island Spinning Wheel.

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Hotels in Hill Station, gracious living at its best at the Premiere **Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie,** magnificent Suites, modern sanitation, superb cuisine, cocktail bar, band & cabaret, Telephone and radio available on request. Tennis, squash and billiard. Moderate charges. Grams: 'Savoy' Phone 10.
(6247)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Paper Bags for all kinds of packing are available at cheapest rates. Apply to Paxal Corpn., P. B. No. 155, Bangalore 2.
(6318)

Soda Sulphate Calcined, Crystals and Excicatus, Ex-stock, Competitive Rates, Shambu Nath & Sons Ltd., Amritsar.
(6317)

PUBLIC NOTICES

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Chief Engineer, Western Command, Kashmir House, New Delhi, from big firms of long standing as engineering contractors, for enlistment as No Limit and Rs. 10 Lakh Limit contractors of the M.E.S. Western Command. Applications should be sent not later than 25 May 1953.
(6316)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon on 30-5-1953 for the supply of 11 Electric Motors required for the Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry. Forms relating to the conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the Ceramic Expert, Gudur on payment of Rs. 2-0-6 (inclusive of Sales Tax) per set.

M. T. RAJU,
Director of Industries and Commerce for and on behalf of the Governor of Madras.
(6265)

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTIONS will be held for the purpose of cutting and supply of green grass from the areas of (a) the Government Milk Colony, Aarey, (b) the Krishnagiri Upavan, Borivali, and (c) the Wagle Estate, Thana, at the places and time indicated below:—

Areas	Auction at	Date & time
(a) and (c)	Agricultural Office Near Unit No. 5 of Colony, Aarey.	Friday the 22-5-1953; at 10-00 a.m.
(b)	Krishnagiri Upavan, Borivali.	Tuesday the 26-5-53; at 10-00 a.m.

2. Detailed terms and conditions in connection with the above work can be had from the office of the Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or from the office of the Deputy Milk Commissioner, Government Milk Colony, Aarey, on any working day during office hours.

D. N. KHURODY,
Milk Commissioner, Bombay.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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BETTER RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Suhrawardy's Plea To Pakistan

DACCA, May 9 (PTI).

A MAMMOTH public meeting held under the auspices of the Awami League here last night demanded the removal of Nurul Amin Ministry and imposition of Section 92-A rule in East Bengal.

The meeting, which was addressed by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Awami League Chief, also demanded dissolution of the Muslim League Ministries in the Centre as well as in the Provinces and asked the Government to hold general elections in East Bengal immediately.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that the Nurul Amin Ministry had ceased to be a representative of the people. He charged the Muslim League Government of "maladministration" and said it had retarded the progress of the country by ill-conceived policies in regard to trade, commerce and finance.

The policy of non-devaluation of Pakistan currency, he said, had adversely affected the economy of the country. He feared that Pakistan's present economic crisis would not end unless the Government revised its non-devaluation policy.

Pakistan currency had dropped in value in the money market, he said, adding that in India one hundred rupees of Pakistan currency fetched only Rs. 90 (Indian) at present instead of Rs. 144. He felt the policy of non-devaluation had benefited only a few rich people who became richer at the cost of agriculturists and workers.

Advocating better relationship with India, Mr. Suhrawardy referred to the introduction of passport-cum-visa system of travel between the two countries, which, he said, had borught untold miseries to the people, dislocated border trade completely, and accentuated economic ruination of the country.

Criticising the jute policy of the Government, he said the fall in the jute prices had created an "appalling condition" in the country-side of East Bengal where jute crop was the money crop of the cultivators. The Jute Board by its wrong policy and bad transactions had lost about Rs. 15 crores. He asked the Government to institute an enquiry into the working of the Board.

The meeting which was addressed by several other leaders of the Awami League also demanded dissolution of the Constituent Assembly which they said, had so far failed to frame a Constitution for the country.

Resolutions urging the release of all political prisoners, withdrawal of the Public Safety Act, and adoption of Bengali as one of the State languages were also passed by the meeting.

T. T. Krishnamachari Tours Drought Areas

MADRAS, May 9 (PTI): Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Industries and Commerce Minister, who arrived in Madras this morning from Delhi left in the afternoon by car on a tour of the drought-affected areas of Ramnad, Tirunavelli and Trichinopoly Districts.

Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, is also accompanying the Minister during his tour.

Mr. Krishnamachari, shortly after his arrival in the city called on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister at the Secretariat.

He had also discussion with the State Food and Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that his visit to the Chief Minister was purely a "courtesy call."

SIX KILLED IN WALL COLLAPSE

BHIMAVARAM, May 9 (PTI): Four women and two children were killed and three others sustained serious injuries in a wall collapse during a hailstorm which swept the town on the night of last Thursday.

MADRAS, May 9: The delegation from Burma to discuss a barter deal with India is arriving in Delhi towards the end of May, it was learnt here today.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

Enquiry Body Discussions

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Taxation Enquiry Commission met here today under the chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai.

The deliberations of the Commission, still in a preliminary stage, were conducted in camera.

They are stated to have centred round certain basic issues relating to the incidence of taxation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Dr. B. K. Madan and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and by the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Indarjit Singh.

PLAN TO SCALE HIMALAYAN PEAK

KATHMANDU, May 9 (PTI):—Messrs. Herbert Maddock and Harry Hilton, two young mountaineers, arrived here last night to reconnoitre the approaches around hitherto unassaulted 27,790-foot Himalayan peak of Makalu, 12 miles from Mount Everest.

Mr. Maddock (23) and Mr. Hilton (22) have come here from East Africa, where they spent two years after leaving Britain in 1951 with fifty pounds sterling to "hop round the world by earning their way through different lands."

Messrs. Maddock and Hilton stated here they are members of the French Alpine Club.

Their 170-mile trek to Sherpa village of Namche Bazar, north-east of here, will start next week.

More Sugar For Open Market

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI): The Government of India have released another 100,000 tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1952-53 production of all factories in India.

Cobalt Bombs For Cancer

OTTAWA, May 9 (Reuter): A new factory for the production of the "Cobalt Bomb" used in cancer treatment will be built in Ottawa by the summer of 1954, according to the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

COPENHAGEN: The Danish States Radio has decided to repeat its application to the Soviet authorities for permission to send Danish radio reporters to Soviet Russia.

Anti-Congress Satyagraha Ends

IMPHAL, May 9 (PTI): Mobbed by a crowd, two men and two women today gave up their anti-Congress 'satyagraha' three days after it started here as a protest against the inclusion of two State Congress leaders in the newly formed Manipur Advisory Council.

The satyagrahis ran away as the crowd surrounded their hut near the polo-ground. The hut was later set on fire.

Advisory Council For Manipur

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI): The Government of India have constituted a Council of Advisers in Manipur to assist the Chief Commissioner, the Ministry of States announced today.

The Council, inaugurated on May 6, consists of Mr. Dwijamani Deav Sharma, Mr. Krishna Mohan Singh, Mr. Athiko Daiho, Dr. Kampur and Mr. Salam Tombi Singh.

The advisers have been appointed by the President and will hold office during the pleasure of the President.

TEACHERS' AGE OF RETIREMENT

MANGALORE, May 9 (PTI):—The four-day session of the 43rd Madras State Educational Conference which concluded here today requested the Government to fix the age of retirement for all grades of teachers at 60 and to constitute a Teachers' Council to lay down standards for recruitment to the teaching profession.

AGAINST NEW SCHEME

The Conference was of the opinion that the system of elementary education to be given effect to from the beginning of 1953-54 in rural areas was not likely to produce the effect desired by the Government, but on the other hand would have harmful effects on children between the ages of six and ten. The Conference, therefore, called upon Government not to proceed with the new scheme.

Kisans' Demand For Land Army

TELLICHERRY, May 9 (PTI): The second annual conference of the Malabar Kisan Panchayat held at Pannor, eight miles from Tellicherry, today demanded the formation of a land army to solve the problem of unemployment in the country and pleaded for the decentralisation of power and grant of greater powers to Grama Panchayats.

Jan Sangh Prisoners On Fast

PATHANKOT, May 9 (PTI): Sixteen Jan Sangh prisoners in Gurdaspur Jail have been on hunger strike since May 6 demanding certain amenities, it was learnt here yesterday.

Their demands were stated to include permission to sleep in the open, supply of bed sheets and metal utensils.

MYSORE NOT OPPOSED TO UNITED KARNATAK PROVINCE

Chief Minister Clarifies

MANGALORE, May 9 (PTI): Mr. H. Hanumanthiya, Chief Minister of Mysore yesterday reiterated that neither the Government nor the people of Mysore were against the formation of a United Karnataka Province. He said that Mysore do not agitate for it because that State's population and Legislature were composed of not only Kannadigas, but Telugus and Tamils as well.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting here last night Mr. Hanumanthiya said that Mysore Government, for administrative convenience, would welcome the areas adjoining the state joining it if they so desired.

A delegation consisting, among others of the Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council, the President of the South Kanara District Board and the President of the Kanara Chamber of Commerce presented a memorandum to Mr. Hanumanthiya making representations regarding the formation of a Karnataka province.

Mr. Hanumanthiya promised to place the views expressed in the memorandum before the Congress Party in Mysore. Earlier, replying to a welcome address presented by the Kanara Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hanumanthiya stressed the need for constructing a broad gauge railway link between Mangalore and Bangalore and said he had already urged on the Union Railway Minister to take up the scheme. The Government of India, for financial reasons, he said, had however preferred to lay out a metre-gauge line between Mangalore and Hassan. He advised people to concentrate their attention from now onwards on the second Five-Year Plan and see that a schemefor a broad-gauge link between the two places was included among the schemes to be taken up.

Heavy Blow To Tory Morale

LABOUR VICTORIES IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter): Socialists claimed today they had dealt a heavy blow to the morale of Sir Winston Churchill's Conservatives by a series of Labour victories in local elections throughout Britain.

Though spectacular, Labour's success is not as big as in last year's elections when the Socialists wrested control from Conservatives in 66 councils and made a net gain of over 1,800 seats out of about 30,000 contested.

Results so far show Labour this time captured ten big town and 6 small councils with a net gain of 363 seats in the big towns and 79 seats in the urban districts. Two hundred more urban districts went to the polls today and Labour leaders said they expected more contests.

FUTURE OF BELLARY TALUK

Misra To Discuss Issue With Hanumanthaiya

BANGALORE, May 9 (PTI):—Mr. Justice L. S. Misra, Special Officer inquiring into the future of Bellary taluk, arrived here this morning from Bellary.

He told pressmen that he would meet only the Chief Minister of Mysore Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya and his colleagues during his two-day stay here.

He said the Mysore Government had submitted a memorandum to him three days ago at Bellary regarding the future of the taluk and his stay here was only in that connection.

Mr. Misra was not visiting Madras since he had already met two of the Madras Ministers at Bellary. He will leave for Hyderabad on Monday morning where he will draft his report.

The State Government, in their memorandum, is stated to have pleaded for the merger of Bellary with Mysore for administrative and financial reasons. They have urged that except Bellary town, they would not have any place to locate the headquarters for the six Bellary taluks.

Mr. Misra refused to accept any of the memoranda presented to him by some people at the city railway station on his arrival here this morning.

MORE SEATS FOR MYSORE

BANGALORE, May 9 (PTI):—The Delimitation Commission of the Government of India has allotted 13 seats as against the present eleven in the House of the People to Mysore State after taking into account the addition of the six taluks of Bellary to the State.

The Commission also decided to increase the strength of the State Assembly to 117 from the present 99.

The Commission met here today under the chairmanship of Mr. N. Chandrasekhara Iyer.

The Commission will meet the Coorg delegation here on Monday to determine the strength of the Coorg Assembly and also its quota to the House of the People.

Kaleswara Rao On Andhra Capital

MASULIPATAM, May 9 (PTI): Mr. Kaleswara Rao, Vice-President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress, has suggested Hyderabad city being made the temporary capital of the new Andhra State.

Speaking at a public meeting here last evening, Mr. Kaleswara Rao said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, now Governor of Madhya Pradesh, must lead the new Government to give it an element of stability on the analogy of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the Madras Government.

MELBOURNE, May 9 (Reuter): Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister told jubilant supporters here early today that 'I think we have won' the fight to retain Government control of the Senate.

Between You And Me

By Me

LAOS, an associated state of Indo-China, seems to have stolen the thunder of Korea and is occupying a prominent place in the war-map of Asia. It is a mountain-girt state, sandwiched between China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with dense forests and heavy rainfall. It covers an area of nearly one lakh of square miles and is inhabited by a million and a half souls.

Buddhism is the ruling religion of the state, with a strong dash of Hindu culture. Leading a simple but gay life, the Laotians had no problems, as they have more than enough food to meet the needs of the sparse population.

Ethnically, they are Thais and speak a language similar to the Siamese. In appearance they are well built, with round face and wheat complexion. They are fond of dancing and a Laotian dancing girl is a picturesque beauty in Sari, resembling the dancing belles of Manipur. The hill girls are of a virile type, and unlike their prototypes in Sikkim and Tibet, they wear a beautiful headgear and are fully attired in multi-colour. Sheltered by mountains from the inroads of modernity and material civilisation, they are unsophisticated, with a rhythm in their gait and a smile on their face. Just like the Tibetans, in recent times, they find the peace of their land disturbed by the onrushing hordes of Ho Chi-Minh.

The fate of Laos is hanging in the balance, with Viet Minh in possession of a big slice of its territory. But more fateful than that is its violent impact on the French Empire which is quaking in its foundations.

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India has age-old cultural and commercial links with Indo-China states. Cambodia is the Kamboja Empire we read in our epics. Indian and Chinese historical sources confirm that Srutha Varman was the founder of the Kamboja Empire, and that his son, Sreshta Varman, brought Laos under his suzerainty. Jaya Varman II laid the foundation for the fortress city of Angkor. Thom, and Jaya Varman VII was the architect of the most wonderful of the world's temples, Angkor Wat. It is stated that a mythical South Indian Brahmin, Kaundinya, was the pioneer in colonisation and led Hindu colonists to Java and Cambodia. From the 6th to the 13th century A.D., wise and powerful monarchs ruled over Cambodia.

Names like Sreshta Varman and Surya Varman have a familiar ring to students of Indian history, as their contemporaries were Mahendra Varman and Narasimha Varman, the well-known Pallava monarchs of South India. The giant heads of Angkor Thom and the bas reliefs of Angkor Wat bring to the mind of the art students the contemporaneous rock temples of Mahabalipuram and the beautiful friezes of Amraoti.

The question has been asked whether the builder of the colossal city of Angkor Thom was an emigrant Pallava prince from Kanchi. The architects and the artists who built this Cambodian wonder city must have been emigrants from India or Cambodian craftsmen trained in the traditional style of Indian art. With centuries of goodwill and traditional link, India is vitally interested in the happenings of Indo-China states.

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Developments on the Laotian front have upset Paris and Washington. France is diverting her military strength from North Africa to Indo-China, and White House is despatching an armada of fighters and bombers to step up the offensive against Viet Minh forces. The French Cabinet seems to be divided on taking up the case of Viet Nam to the United Nations. French statesmen are evidently afraid that dirty linen will be washed on the floor of the U. N. and that they cannot escape being branded as aggressors in Indo-China.

The story of liberation of Indo-China began as early as 1940 when European Powers like the British, French and the Dutch fled from South-East Asia, unable to stem the rising tide of Japanese invasion. When the invaders entered Indo-China, the French authorities quit the scene and the rump collaborated with their new masters. The Viet Namese resisted the Japanese forces, but they were effectively suppressed by the French soldiers, making common cause with the Japanese forces. In July, 1941, the Vichy Government of France concluded an agreement with Japan, by which the latter was formally given permission to occupy the territory temporarily and to use the bases.

After this agreement, the Viet Namese freedom forces had to fight simultaneously two enemies. Japan and France. This saw the birth of Viet Minh under the leadership of Ho Chi-Minh who organised patriotic guerillas and the underground organisation. A rebellion led by the Viet Minh broke out in August 1945, and the Puppet Government set up by the Japanese was forced to surrender. Emperor Bao Dai abdicated in favour of the Republic and in September, 1945, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with Ho Chi-Minh as the elected head was proclaimed This is the first part of the freedom story of Indo-China.

* * *

The Viet Nam Republican Government functioned very efficiently during the interval between Japan's surrender and the arrival of Allied forces. The Viet Namese offered stiff resistance when the French tried to re-establish control with the assistance of British troops under Brigadier Gracey. Finding the opposition very strong, France carried on negotiations with Ho Chi-Minh and tried to double-cross him. The French signed an agreement with him to gain time and finally broke it by bringing ex-Emperor Bao Dai by the backdoor and establishing him as head of the Viet Nam state. This led to Viet Minh offensive which has now reached the borders of Laos. Ho Chi-Minh has established a parallel government, holds a big portion of Viet Nam territory and collects taxes even from people staying in Saigon, the capital of Bao Dai Government.

The status of "Associated States" granted by the French regime to Laos and Cambodia is nothing but colonial status. The demand of the king of Cambodia for the independence which India and Pakistan enjoy under the Commonwealth is a pointer to the working of the Viet Namese mind. The Cambodian Premier has openly threatened that unless full freedom is granted, his people would revolt against the French when the Viet Minh enters his country.

The situation is nearly parallel to the Indian debacle on the eve of Cripps negotiations in 1941. Lord Linlithgow turned down the demand for a national government and General Wavell, the then Commander-in-Chief, refused to hand over the defence portfolio to Indian hands. In the final talks between Cripps and Wavell on one side and Azad and Nehru on the other, General Wavell indulged in tall talk of high level strategy and diplomacy. Pandit Nehru was put out and was reported to have retorted that he need not learn lessons in military strategy and foreign policy from "Dunkirked" generals, like Wavell, who fled before the Japanese in Malaya and Burma. Like the Bourbons of old, the French have "learnt nothing and forgotten nothing." They cannot go on fooling all people for all time with Communist bogey and "containment" philosophy. Unless imperialisms in Indo-China, Malaya and Indonesia quit the scene, there will be no peace in South-East Asia.

* * *

HIMA KESARCODI has recently returned after three months dance tour in South-East Asia. She gave more than thirty recitals in Indonesia, covering Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Bali.

She came in contact with well-known Javanese dance masters and dancers and had mutual exchange on trends and developments of the dance art in India and Indonesia. She visited Bangkok and had a tremendous reception in Manila. In the Philippines, knowledge about India is very deficient, though Indian kings ruled over the Philippines before the advent of the Spanish. Centuries of Spanish administration drew an "iron curtain", with the result that the people of the Philippines called Hindus as "Hindu pagans" and Muslims as "Muslim pagans."

Her recitals in Manila changed the Philippine outlook of indifference to India and gave them the first taste of Indian culture in all its glory and colour. President Quirino considered her as a cultural ambassador from India and arranged a party in her honour at Government House in Manila. Shrimati Tara Ali Baig, wife of the Indian Ambassador in Manila, is making tremendous efforts to bring about better understanding between India and the Philippines. She thanked Hima for helping her in her cultural mission.

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Hima Kesarcodi gave last week at the Excelsior an exact replica of her programme, as it was done in Europe and South-East Asia. The prologue was a prayer to Saraswati, Goddess of Wisdom and arts, in Bharat Natya. Other items in Bharat Natya consisted of Alarippu and Varnam. "Maya" was a dance composition in Kathakali, conceived as a prayer for the realisation of world peace. She also gave some items from Kathak and Manipuri. The novel feature of the programme was that she gave a sketch of the dance interpreting the "Abhinaya and Mudra" with English commentary, and then performed the dances to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

Hima Kesarcodi entered the dance world after a successful career on the stage, and there was a dramatic and theatrical flair with a keen sense of colour in her dance recital. The introduction of English commentary to Indian dances will be viewed with misgivings by the orthodox section. Bharat Natya is usually performed to the accompaniment of Tamil and Telugu songs, while the songs for Kathakali are in Malayalam. Since these dance recitals became vogue in Northern India, language difficulty has been experienced and artistes like Anjali Hora have tried the experiment of performing Bharat Natya to the accompaniment of Hindi and Gujarati songs.

The "Mudras" in Indian dance are not descriptive but symbolical, and cannot be understood without proper explanation. Uday Shanker recently hinted at the need for better showmanship of Indian dances in foreign countries. Hima Kesarcodi's experiment probably represents the shape of things to come; but care should be taken against the devaluation of dance or cocktail mixture of styles in the name of showmanship. A classic dance composition like "Tillana" is the evolution of ages and does not admit of any improvisation, and it is the duty of dancers to keep the texture and style of classical dances intact.

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Dictionary Of Music

Music lovers of Madras are making large-scale preparations to celebrate the silver jubilee of Prof. P. Sambamurthi, head of the Department of Music of the Madras University. Apart from being the head of a music college, Prof. Sambamurthi is a well-known figure in Indian music circles, participating in music conferences in all parts of India in his attempt to bring about a better understanding between the Carnatic and Hindustani systems of music.

He is a music adviser to the All-India Radio and is a member of the Tamil Music Committee doing research work in resurrecting original Dravidian Ragas and Raginis and their impact on Carnatic music. He is probably the one man in India today who has a comparative knowledge of Hindustani, Carnatic and the Western systems of music. He has a number of publications to his credit which have enabled musicians of the West to have a knowledge of Indian music and musical instruments.

His latest publication is "A Dictionary of South Indian Music and Musicians". The first volume is out and three more will follow. Western music has standard works like "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" and "Reimann's Lexicon." No such attempt has been made in India to produce a compendium on music, and Prof. Sambamurthi is a pioneer in the field.

In this dictionary, musical topics of interest to the professional musician, research scholar, student and fan have been exhaustively covered. Technical terms and nomenclatures have been explained with comparative reference to Hindustani musical usage. Ragas and Talas mentioned in manuscripts but not printed upto now have been explained. The author has explored dance music to bring out rare "Ragas" and "Talas" figuring therein.

Apart from biographical sketches of old masters and leading musicians, pictures of musical luminaries, musical instruments, sculptures of interest from the point of view of musical iconography and Raga-Ragini pictures are included in this volume. A work of this nature involves a lot of research and fact-finding, and Prof. Sambamurthi has spared no efforts to make the volume complete and up to date. Central and State Governments who have announced their policy of encouraging classical music should give positive encouragement to a monumental enterprise of this type. This is a "magnum opus" in the field of Indian music and is worthy of a place in all public libraries.

"A Dictionary of South Indian Music and Musicians", volume 1, (A to F), by Prof. P. Sambamurthi, Head of the Department of Indian Music, University of Madras, pp. 168, published by the Indian Music Publishing House, Madras. Price Rs. 7.

OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

TRUMAN'S BIRTHDAY

IN the eight-year period 1945-52, May 8 was a big day at the White House. For Harry S. Truman it meant an official dinner and speeches, it meant stacks of greeting telegrams, conversation with the countless callers who dropped in to say "Happy Birthday." For when a man is President of the United States, even a birthday ceases to be a purely personal affair.

For the ex-President all this is a far cry from 1953's quiet celebration of his 69th birthday, surrounded only by members of his family and a few close friends, at his home in Independence, Missouri. Life in the Truman home is very different, of course, from life in the White House. There are few pressing demands on the former President's time—once again he is just a plain citizen.

This does not mean that Truman has been forgotten by the millions of Americans whose destinies he guided for eight years. Nor has everything he did during that time just faded into oblivion now that he is out of the White House.

GREAT DECISIONS

It is certain that few U.S. Presidents have given historians more to write about than has Harry S. Truman. It is doubtful, too, if any other President has had to make decisions of such great moment. Here are some of the most important: The dropping of the first atomic bomb, the "Truman Doctrine" of resistance to communism, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, U.S. armed intervention in Korea and the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It is difficult to pass judgment on these actions, difficult to say

Harry S. Truman

categorically that they were good for America and the world. This, only time can tell. But it is agreed that for a man commonly pictured as "a little man" hopelessly miscast for what is perhaps the "biggest job in the world," Harry Truman did pretty well.

Truman entered the White House under a considerable disadvantage. Those who saw him being sworn in recall that he looked "absolutely dazed." And indeed any succcessor to Franklin Roosevelt would have felt humble and hesitant. Roosevelt came from an important and wealthy family; he was travelled, urbane and collegebred. Truman had earned his living at a score of jobs, some of them menial. Beyond high school, his only formal education was two years at law school. He lacked much of his predecessor's charm, magnetism, and saviour faire.

PROUD RECORD

It has been said that the presidency does one of two things to a man—it either demolishes him or educates him. In Truman's case all evidence points to the latter result. He seems to have grown in stature with the years, and even his severest critics will grant that in moments of crisis he rose magnificently to the occasion.

Perhaps the most outstanding of Truman's many admirable qualities was his courage.

He has a proud record of acts performed at great political risk, of unpopular things said and done and maintained in the face of threats, of decisions dictated by a personal creed which would not be out-argued.

Truman has been accused of obstinacy, of making "snap decisions," particularly during his first few months in office. But on all the really big issues which arose later he took a long time to make up his mind, not because he was afraid to face up to the problem but because he was aware of the necessity for caution. No one who saw him during the first few months of the Korean war could fail to be impressed with the hard set of his jaw, with the tense and profoundly disturbed expression on his face.

As President he was firm in a decision once he had reached it, and he could be absolutely ruthless without regard to the consequences, because—as he used to tell his associates—he was confident the American people would

(Continued On Page 16)

CHAGLA SETS TASK FOR TAMIL SANGHAM

Interpret Culture Of The South To The North

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"INDIA is a land of diversity but running through this diversity is a golden thread of synthesis and unity", said the Hon'ble Shri M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, presiding over the Drama Festival organised by the Bombay Tamil Sangham this evening at the Don Bosco School grounds, Matunga.

Mr. Chagla said the greatness of a nation is measured not by its industries, its armaments or its riches but only by its culture. He was glad that Tamil culture as represented by drama was indeed great. The richer the Tamil culture, he said, the richer will be Indian culture. India has different cultures and it is the duty of the people living in one part of the country to understand and appreciate the culture of other parts. He said that the Tamil Sangham should not only interpret the South Indian culture to Tamils but it also owed a public duty to interpret Tamil culture to the North.

Bombay, said the Chief Justice, is 'little India.' It is cosmopolitan and secular, a place where the different cultures of the land mingle. In this city, we can understand that India is one, that we have a cosmopolitan culture. He was glad that his Tamilian friends were also contributing their mite to the cultural life of this city.

TRUE INDEX

Mr. Chagla said that the dramatic art is a true index of the cultural greatness of a country or a period. He cited the example about the Elizabethan age which was great in many respects. It was in this age that the dramatic art reached its highest pinnacle of glory. The drama indeed is a true mirror of the social life of an age. A novel is too long and a poem is too short to depict the life of a period. But the play is the ideal medium for picturing the social forces that are at work. It is on the stage that the necessity for reform of society can best be preached.

Mr. Chagla referred to the remarks of the President of the Sangham, Mr. A. N. Sattanathan, who had said earlier that the T.K.S. Brothers' performance on the stage compared favourably with similar performances in the West and the United States. Mr. Chagla said that he was happy to hear that the Tamil stage was so advanced. This revealed that the Tamil culture had attained a high degree of perfection.

Mr. Chagla, who began his speech in a humorous vein, said that he has had the privilege recently of participating in three South Indian functions, and he had almost come to feel that he was a Tamilian himself. He paid a high tribute to South Indians whose outstanding quality was their love of art, music and culture. Even the poorest South Indian had love for art and culture and that was why he had a soft corner for them.

In conclusion, Mr. Chagla hoped that the Tamil Sangham would be able to raise a large fund so that it may have not only name and fame but also a local habitation.

TAMIL DRAMA

Introducing Mr. Chagla to the audience, Mr. Sattanathan referred to the activities of the Tamil Sangham in fostering love for Tamil culture. Mr. Sattanathan said that he had seen dramatic performances in almost all parts of India. Till now he had felt that the Bengal stage was the finest in the country but after seeing the T.K.S. Brothers on the stage, he had to revise the opinion. Mr. Sattanathan declared that the T.K.S. Brothers led not only India in histrionic talent but also compared favourably with that of the West.

Dr. S. S. Krishnan proposed a vote of thanks, after which the T.K.S. Brothers put on boards "Avviyar" to a packed audience. The Sangham is staging four more dramas, Siva Leela, Yurroviyam, Vidya Sagar and Tamil Selvam. The Festival is in aid of the Sangham's building fund.

Supply To Centre Of Fertilizers

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI).

Cross-examination of prosecution witness Mr. D. N. Patel, was continued today at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. C. S. D. Swamy, former Director of Fertilizers, Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy, former Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, and six others are charged with criminal conspiracy to obtain high prices for fertilizers supplied by Messrs. Nanavati and Co. of Bombay to the Government of India.

Mr. Patel said that in 1940 the High Commissioner for India in London had undertaken to procure four lakh tons of fertilizers for the Government of India but was able to get only 25,000 tons. On that occasion Messrs. Nanavati and Co. stepped in and supplied two lakh tons worth approximately Rs. six crores. It was on the basis of tenders that every year the firm was given contracts by the Government of India to supply them fertilizers.

Witness said that since Messrs. Nanavati and Co. had huge business quite a number of persons including businessmen, representatives of States and foreign trade representatives used to visit the Delhi office of the firm. During such visits, Mr. Patel said, they were entertained by the Manager and expenses on such entertainments were considered to be in the interests of business.

Victory For Pak Premier

DACCA, May 9 (UPI): Mr. Mohammad Ali, today scored a thumping victory in carrying his home province with him in consolidating his new-found power as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Following prolonged behind-the-screen confabulations between Mr. Mohammad Ali and the leaders of the Eastern Pakistan, the East Pakistan Muslim League Council today unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its full confidence in Mr. Mohammad Ali and his leadership.

It is, however, not yet known here what formed the basis of understanding between him and Mr. Nurul Amin, East Pakistan Chief Minister. That smoothened the way for this unanimous vote of confidence in Mr. Mohammad Ali.

The Council is stated to have discussed the situation created by the dismissal of the Nazimuddin Ministry and appointment of Mr. Mohammad Ali as Prime Minister of Pakistan as well and various problems confronting the country "at this crimical juncture" and resolved to offer its full support to Mr. Mohammad Ali as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Out of 536 councillors 407 attended the meeting.

Strike Holds Up Food Grains

VISAKHAPATNAM, May 9 (PTI): Strike of godown labourers of a frim of Union Government's food contractors in Vizag has held up for the past two days transport of 80,000 bags of food grains to Cochin and unloading of 10,000 bags of rice from Madras.

Shivaji's Bust In Jackson Garden

NASIK, May 9 (H.S.): Veer V. D. Sawarkar, unveiled today evening a bust of Chatrapati Shivaji, at Shivaji Udvan, formerly known as the Jackson Garden, in Nasik. He also declared upon the Kanhere Gate at the Garden.

WHY VIET MINH RETREATED IN LAOS

Story Of Peking Directives

PARIS, May 9 (Reuter).

THE Communist-led Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China have given up the battle for Laos for the time being, a spokesman of the Indo-China Ministry said here today.

Most of the Viet Minh forces, which had swept deep into Laos and were within 20 kilometers (about 12-1/2 miles) of the royal capital of Luang Prabang are withdrawing towards the north, latest reports received here said.

Viet Minh units sighted near Luang Prabang and others besieging French stronghold in the plain of Jars "disappeared" but there is no definite news about the columns which struck out towards Paksen on the Mekong River on the Laos-Siam border, the reports added.

French diplomatic quarters rejected the speculation that this surprise withdrawal was due to new directives from Moscow or Peking as being "most unlikely."

The Soviet Army paper "Red Star" published yesterday an article expressing outright approval of the rebels' offensive in Laos. This pointed to the unlikelihood of the Soviet Government calling off the advance, diplomatic quarters said.

EXHAUSTED

Unofficial French reports received here said hundreds of Viet Minh collies made to carry supplies had died in the forced marches from the Viet Minh supply depots to the front.

Some of the prisoners captured by the French had the soles of their feet worn raw and were reported to have told French Intelligence Officers their units had lost half their men owing to exhaustion.

Military quarters here believed the Viet Minh might now switch their offensive effort from Laos to the Tonking Delta.

Though the offensive had stopped for the time being military quarters here believed Viet Minh agents had been left behind in Laotian villages to prepare the ground for the setting up of a 'Free Laos Government'.

This halt in the Laos fighting made it more unlikely than ever that France would appeal to the United Nations about the Viet Minh aggression according to diplomatic quarters.

Ooregaum Mine Inquiry Report

BANGALORE, May 9 (PTI): The Ooregaum Gold Mine Enquiry Committee has recommended closure of the mine due to technical reasons and transfer its lease to the Champion Reef Mine, adjoining Ooregaum for extraction of rich deposits of gold now lying in the mine at great depths, it is learnt here todav. The Committee has also recommended winding up of the Ooregaum Company.

The report of the Committee has already been submitted to the Government of Inia. The mining company has given notice of closure of the mine on May 31.

INDIAN SEAFARERS' FEDERATION

Plea For Unity At Inaugural Convention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Inaugural Convention of the Indian Seafarers' Federation was celebrated this afternoon in Bombay in the presence of such distinguished personalities as Shri Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Labour Minister, Mr. Dinker Desai, Mr. N. M. Joshi, a veteran representative and champion of Indian labour, Mr. Nuri, and Mr. O. Becu, the General Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Mr. Becu, a Belgian, is representative of no less than 600,000 seamen and six million general transport workers all over the world.

In his inaugural address, the veteran labour leader Mr. N. M. Joshi made a forecast that before very long the seamen of both India as well as Pakistan would be federated into one, and the monolithic union which would safeguard the rights and privileges of seafarers on the entire sub-continent.

Labour Minister Shantilal Shah warned the assembled 3,000 seamen and seamen's representatives in the hall that they must not expect blessings to flow from their Federation right from tomorrow.

In his welcoming address, Mr. Dinker Desai said that it was a heartening sight indeed to see so many seafarers and seamen of India assembled under one roof. Here was concrete proof, he pointed out, of how close the ideal of Federation was to the Indian seamen's heart. Mr. Desai promised that as soon as the Indian Seafarers' Federation was established and founded, the first question that would be taken up by them would be the question of recruitment. The old concepts of recruitment through the offices of the owners was a vicious system, characteristic of feudal times. Henceforth, he said that recruitment must be on a democratic basis and through the union only, and not through a governmental agency or the companies. He said it was most gratifying to see Mr. Becu in the hall before them and his presence would act as a motivation for the final unity of Indian seamen which the Federation promised.

LASKAR'S PLIGHT

Mr. Joshi, an old champion of Indian labour and seafarers in particular, said he had always been painfully aware of the plight of the Indian seamen. The condition of the Indian laskar, he said, had been a condition of misery, starvation and exploitation. Indian seamanship had its inception during the days of the British occupation of the country, when British seapower, both commercial as well as military had world-wide ramifications. But that relationship of the Indian seamen with their British shipping employers had always been on a basis of Indian inferiority. Indian seamen, for a considerable time, had to tolerate this. It was only after the 1920 Convention of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, when pressure was brought to bear upon the British ship-owners that the conditions of Indian laskars on British ships became slightly more humane and the attention of the whole of India focussed upon the grievances of Indian seamen on British ships.

He pointed out that imprisonment for seamen for neglect of duty and desertion had been done away with from most European and western countries. Why was it still allowed to prevail in India? he asked. In concluding, Mr. Joshi pointed out the dire need for furnishing Indian seamen with some form of social security. It was pitiful, he said, that an Indian seaman, after long years of yeoman service, had in many instances to retire with hardly any kind of support.

NOT A PANACEA

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Minister for Labour, pointed out to the assembled delegates and seamen that legislation alone cannot remove all their ills and solve all their problems. Nor will federation do it. The need for hard work, selfless devotion to duty would still be there. And now, he said the need for the country's seamen to stand up on their own legs was more vital than at any other time in their history.

Mr. O. Becu, who spoke next, urged the seamen to be strong in their unity. He said their only strength lies in the unity and it is their only weapon against the giant ship-owners and shippers in th country. It was only after coming to this country, and being impressed with the unlimited potential forces of the transport workers, that he realised the immense possibilities that lay in their federation.

ASIAN LABOUR

Mr. Becu pointed out that the condition of the Asian worker had up till now been the worst in the world. Asian labour, till now, had been the worst organised, and in many cases not even organised at all, and for many years formed the weakest link in the mighty chain of international workers. But now that Asian labour in general, and Indian labour in particular, had become alive to its responsibilities, world labour would support it fully. He said that they in the International Transport Workers' Federation would do all in their power to help Indian Seamen in their Federation. He said that though the country had been politically partitioned, at this moment, when plans were being formulated for the federation of both Indian and Pakistani Seamen's Federations, Indian seamen must stop thinking in terms of partition. The connecting, not the disjointing link, must always be borne in mind.

He said that now an All-India Federation had been formed for Indian seamen, they must think in terms of laying down, not the captains' or the chief engineers' salaries, but in laying down that of the most lowly seamen. They must start at the very bottom and work upwards. But before they spoke of either recruitment or wages, he said, Indian seamen must first resolutely root out all bribery and corruption from their own ranks ruthlessly. He said, it was far better to be exploited by others than by one's own kind.

Miss Maniben Kara, who spoke next, was happy to identify herself with the Indian Seafarers' Federation and pressed for an immediate reconsideration and alteration in the Indian Shipping Act to gain a fairer deal for Indian seamen.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. I. G. Desai, who presided over the function, in his presidential address was happy to recall the olden days as far back as 1925 when Mr. N. M. Joshi, who was present on this occasion, made a stand for Indian seamen at a conference in Calcutta. Mr. Joshi must be happy indeed, he said to see the fruition of his plans of so long ago, and it was entirely in the fitness of things to have this old stalwart of Indian seamen inaugurate this function. Mr. Desai warned that the problems and disappointments confronting the Indian seamen were many and varied, but this federation was the first of the many big steps which would eventually lead to their dissolution.

He said that today both officers and men have joined together in the realisation of the inherent strength of their uniting.

He wished, in concluding, the Federation God-speed. He hoped, that in its promotion from strength to strength, it would help to protect and advance the political, economic and social rights of the "long neglected and long suffering Indian seafarers."

DAMASCUS: The Finance and Economy Ministers of the Arab League States are due to meet in Beirut, Lebanon, on May 25 to discuss the adoption of new oil policy for the Arab world.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 12, 2009.
Muslim: Shaban 25, 1372.
Parsi: Ader 11, 1322.
Sunrise 6-06 a.m.
Sunset 7-03 p.m.
Hightide 09-48, 21-36.
Lowtide 03-10, 15-34.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SHUDDANANDA BHARATI'S LECTURE: Discourse on 'The Riddle of Life' by Sri Shuddananda Bharati at Prem Kutir Ltd., Marine Drive, Bombay, at 5 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "Sankara's Conception of God" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Second day of Drama Festival; T. K. S. Brothers present "Shiva Leela", 7-30 p.m. at the Don Bosco School Grounds, Matunga.

Backward Class Students

GOVERNMENT AID

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lump-sum scholarships are being granted by the Government of Bombay to poor and deserving Backward Class students studying in recognised Arts, Science, professional and training colleges in order to assist them in the purchase of books, stationery, equipment, etc. Applications for scholarships, in the prescribed form, are to reach the Director of Backward Class Welfare, Bombay State, Poona, by July 31, 1953. They should be submitted through the heads of colleges in which the applicants are studying .If necessary the form may be copied in manuscript.

Applications from students who have failed in the previous examiration will not be considered.

No Backward Class candidate whose parent or guardian has an income, from all sources, of more than Rs. 1,800 a year, is eligible for a scholarship. A candidate, who is employed anywhere on a full-time or part-time job, is also not eligible for it. A certificate from the employer of the guardian of the applicant is required to be attached to the application if he is employed in some service.

No Backward Class candidate who is an inmate of the Government Backward Class Hostel (at Poona or Hubli) or who is in receipt of monthly scholarship at the rate of Rs. 40 per month (Medical, Agricultural and Engineering College students) or who is not a domicile of Bombay State is eligible for a lumpsum scholarship.

The list of applicants selected for award will be communicated to the Principals of the Colleges. No correspondence will be entertained regarding the non-selection of any particular applicant or applicants for award.

INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE TODAY

In Aid Of South Indian Association

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shrimati Shanta Rao will give an Indian Classical Dance performance at the Jai Hind College Hall on Sunday, May 10 at 6-30 p.m. in aid of the South Indian Association, Chembur.

Arrested For Rude Remarks

BOMBAY, Saturday: Five youngmen were arrested yesterday by the Bombay police for making a public nuisance of themselves by way of stopping at street corners and teasing passing women and passing rude remarks about them.

The police discovered, by keeping a watch on them, that the accused youths were in the habit of doing this almost every morning and evening.

Produced in court this morning before Chief Presidency Magistrate Khambata, the accused were offered bail of Rs. 1,000 each and a surety of like amount pending further enquiries into their antecedents.

Inter Science Exam

FURTHER RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Registrar of the Bombay University announces:

Of the candidates at the Intermediate Science Examination whose results were reserved for consideration the following are now declared to have passed the examination:—

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 283 299 436 457 540 628 649 917 1324 1566 1876 2442 2561 2703 2848.

PASS CLASS

Nos. 41 141 265 268 278 339 248 359 541 598 683 684 1102 1509 1834 2239 2394 2548 2609.

Artillery Practice Firing: Shipping Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday: Coast artillery practice firing will take place from the Colaba Battery on Firing Area No. 2, Colaba, Bombay, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on May 21 and 22 and June 5 and 6.

Shipping is, therefore, warned to keep clear of this firing area during the hours of practice firing on these four days.

Red flags will be hoisted at Colaba, Worli, Oyster Rock and Middle Ground half an hour prior to practice firing taking place. The end of the firing will be indicated by lowering the red flags.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR STEALING CAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Judgment was passed on five persons on a charge of having stolen a motor car. In passing judgment, the Magistrate felt that a most serious view of the crime had to be taken if people were to feel free to leave their motor cars parked while going to the cinema or shopping.

The five persons involved are C. Dhansingh, M. Gulabsingh, Martin David, Pirman and Budhkaran, of whom the last named is still absconding. Pirman was acquitted while the other three were given 6 months' R.I.

LONDON: The new Russian Ambassador to Britain Mr. Jocob Malik will arrive here on Monday morning, a Soviet spokesman said here.

Thundershowers In Madhya Pradesh

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 9 (PTI).

Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa: East Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab—Kumaon hills and Travancore Cochin. A few thundershowers have been reported from Chota Nagpur, the plains of the Punjab (I) and north-east Madhya Pradesh. Weather has been dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Upper Assam, Western parts of the Punjab (I), East Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema and coastal Tamilnad. In Bihar, Chota Nagpur and adjoining parts of Gangetic West Bengal and Orissa, in East Uttar Pradesh, Kutch and North Gujerat, they were appreciably below normal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, Sub-Himilayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin. A few thundershowers are also likely to occur in the rest of northeast India, in East Uttar Pradesh, northeast Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa and South Tamilnad. Weather will remain dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures are likely to fall in and around north-west India.

Following is the daily All-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from March 1, 1953 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. I.S.T. on April 9, 1953:

Ahmedabad	106	79	0	0	—0.2
Baroda	104	78	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	92	78	0	0.2	+0.1
Calcutta	93	77	0.1	1.9	—2.7
Madras	105	88	0	0.3	—0.7
Nagpur	112	89	0	0.4	—0.9
Patna	93	79	0	1.3	+0.5
Poona	97	67	0	2.6	+1.9
Rajkot	104	77	0	0	—0.2
Surat	93	79	0	0	—0.1

RATNAGIRI: The Government of Bombay has given its sanction for a period of one year, for factories at Vengurla, which execute the work of coir-making, it is learnt. An expenditure of Rs. 82,000 will be incurred on this scheme, which also includes the establishment of a workshop for coir-making at Vengurla.

SEE PICTURESQUE SPOTS ON THE WESTERN RAILWAY
Purchase a
SHATABDI TICKET for
3rd CLASS Rs. 30/-
and
travel over as many places and as many times as you like on the Western Railway including Mathura-Delhi, Rewari-Delhi and Jalgaon-Bhusawal Sections.
Tickets will be issued up to 16th May, 1953, and will be valid for 14 days from the mid-night of the date of issue.
For a child over 3 and under 12 years of age HALF RATES will apply.
Details may be had from STATION MASTERS.
Western Railway
MOUNT ABU
UDAIPUR
AJMER
PALITANA
JUNAGADH
AGRA
DELHI

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters: 07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kunjlata Desai, G songs, 08-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar, todi, tarana, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V Pradhan, violin, 13-40 Music of Beethoven.

17-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, sajgiri, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kunjlata Desai, G songs, 18-30 R Kadlaskar, puria dhanashree, 19-00 V Pradhan, violin, 19-45 For Industrial workers, 20-30 L Hussain, kedar, 20-45 Kunjlata Desai, G songs, 21-15 P K Ranganathan, K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Bach hour.

VARIATIONS, 353m.: 7-30 Mangal Prabhat, 08-00 V. Pradhan, violin, 08-45 R Joshi Khadilkar compsns., 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 12-45 Music, 13-00 Ranjani Joshi, G compsn., 13-30 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 13-50 L Hussain, Lanka dahan sarang.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 19-30 AIR artist, M songs, 20-15 Ranjani Joshi, Khadilkar compsn., 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 L Hussain, behag, v.d., 22-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar, patmanjri, v.d.,

BARODA-AHMEDAMAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Mirabai, 08-15 M Ghanekar, lalit, 09-00 M Ghanekar, vocal, 09-15 Delhi relay, 10-00 For children, 18-00 and 18-10 B P Medhera, bhajan and bhagat's words, 18-20 K Chudasama, bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 19-00 M Ghanekar, maluha kedar, 19-15 K Chudasama, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetkunja (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M Ghanekar, jog, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay, (Ahm.), 21-15 K Chudasam, bhajans, 21-30 R V Desai, 'mantra saflya, G, play.

CEYLON

(19.84, 25.05 morning: E., 41.72 m., morning and evening, H).

7-0 a.m. Top o' Morning, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Choice of People, 8-45 RMDC Human Interest Talk, 8-15 Choice of People, 9-00 Church in Wildwood, 9-15 New life Prog., 9-30 Personality Time, 9-45 Organairs, 6-00 p.m. Journey Into Melody, 6-15 News from Ceylon, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 Music Box, 7-00 Layton Story — Serial, 7-15 Eyes of Knight, 7-30 Tin Pan Alley, 7-45 My Songs for You, 8-00 Binaca Hit Parade, 8-30 This Rhythmic Age, 8-45 Singing Cocktail, 9-00 Canadian Transcription Service Prog., 9-30 Introduction to Life, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

HINDI. (Morning) — 7-00-9-30 a.m. Hindi Music: HINDI (evening) — 7-00-10 p.m. Hindi Music.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Melody milestones, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 Students' prog., 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

ALLEGED SALE OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

Police Constable Arrested

AHMEDABAD, May 9 (PTI):—Two persons including a police constable were arrested here yesterday by the Poona C.I.D. on a charge of importing and selling illicit liquor, according to the police.

FIRE IN BUS DEPOT: Rs. 1½ LAKHS DAMAGE

NAGPUR, May 9 (PTI): A disastrous fire in the depot buildings of the Central Provinces Transport Service, adjoining the Nagpur station yard, early today completely burnt seven buses and two trucks besides the entire building.

Four engines of the city fire brigade fought the flames for over three hours. The police cordoned off the area.

The loss is estimated at over Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The fire has resulted in dislocation of some of the mofussil passenger bus services from Nagpur, the CPTS authorities stated.

FIRE IN MATCH FACTORY

COIMBATORE, May 9 (PTI):—Property worth about Rs. 50,000 was damaged yesterday when fire broke out in a match factory at Somanur village, 18 miles from here. No loss of life or injury to any person was reported.

The fire was brought under control after three hours by four units of fire brigade from Coimbatore and Tirupur. The cause of the fire accident was not known.

Morarji To Open

Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the Ratnagiri District Cottage Industries Exhibition at the Parel Municipal Upper Primary Marathi School (Damodar Hall Compound) today at 5-30 p.m.

"Constellation Night"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Arrangements for the presentation of 'Constellation Night' on the spacious lawns of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Lloyds Reclamation grounds are now complete.

The show in which top-ranking film stars are participating will commence at 9-15 p.m. on 10th May 1953 Sale of tickets at the B.P.H.A. grounds will commence on all the gates at 7-00 p.m. that night. Prior to that a small booking office will be kept open at the B.P.H.A. ground during the day. It may also be noted that the various booking centres in the City will stop selling tickets on Sunday morning.

The rates of the tickets are—Rs. 2-8, Rs. 5/-, Rs 10/- and Rs. 50/-.

The entire proceeds of the show will go to the Governor's State Famine Relief Fund."

DESPERATE MAN JUMPS FROM 2nd FLOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday: In a desperate attempt to avoid police vigil during a prohibition raid this morning, a young man jumped from the second floor of a building, sustaining serious injuries. He was however overpowered by the police officers with the help of a posse of constables and removed to a nearby hospital where he was treated.

On receipt of certain information officers of the Prohibition Intelligence Section raided a flat in Abdul Kader Building at Dadar. Jugalkishore Shankerdas who was one among the three men present in the flat tried to escape, and out of sheer excitement jumped from the window. He was put under arrest along with two others.

Police seized from the flat a working still, two gallons of illicit liquor and 20 gallons of wash.

INQUIRY INTO DELHI PLANE CRASH

All Eighteen Killed In Dakota Disaster

SIX BODIES CHARRED; PART OF MAIL SALVAGED

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI).

ALL THIRTEEN passengers and the crew of five were killed when an Air India dakota crashed this morning shortly after taking off for Bombay from Palam airfield at 1.10 a.m.

This was the second fatal aircrash in India within a week. A BOAC Comet crashed near Calcutta on Saturday last with the loss of 43 lives.

There were no survivors among those who took off.

The following is the list of passengers which include two women.

Messrs. S. Pongsurat (Thai); N. K. Mehta; B. Wafeer (German); R. Watumal; Fuchs (German); V S. Iyer; Grovepesch (German); J. D. King (British); H. Peterson (Danish); N. Goenka; P. L. Kaushik; Miss Lehman (U.S.A.). Miss Mukerjee and Capt. Postwala (supernumerary pilot).

(Capt. Postwala was however, not a member of the operating crew).

Following is the list of crew:

Capt. Mohone; Co-Pilot Bali, Radio Officer Watke; Air Hostess Miss Lee.

Rani P. Devi who had booked her passage in the ill-fated plane, cancelled her passage about two hours before the crash.

All bodies were recovered before 7-30 a.m. by civil aviation officials with the help of the police and airmen bf the Indian Air Force. Some of the bodies were in a badly mutilated and charred condition, while others were identifiable.

The smashed up fuselage rested on a rocky, boulder-strewn waste near Mahipalpur Village, about two and a half miles from the airfield, with debris strewn all around for hundreds of yards. It was still smouldering and smoking six hours after the crash.

CAUGHT FIRE

According to Air India's staff at Palam, the plane was reported to have caught fire in the air just after turning towards Bombay.

Villagers nearby said that they knew of the disaster only in the morning.

They did see a powerful flash and heard a crash in the early hours, but had thought then that it must have been a thunderclap.

A black trail, widening gradually, seemed to indicate the course taken by the ill fated plane after the crash. It appeared to have come down on soft ground, thinly covered with thorny scrub, and then scraped up the rocky high ground for about 200 yards on its death ran, scattering wreckage. One of the engines had rolled down the same distance on the other side of the ground.

LUGGAGE STREWN

Around the fuselage were littered the luggage and personal belongings of the passengers, pieces of metal and bits of human flesh. Here and there were patches of blood. A hair brush and tooth brush lay beside a broken hair oil bottle.

While volunteers were bringing bodies on cots covered with blood-bespattered sheets, others were collecting the mail, most of which appeared to have been saved. A rich blue Banares saree covering one of the bodies looked incongruous against the sombre background.

THE PASSENGERS

Relatives and friends of the victims who started arriving after daybreak gave details about some of the victims. Mr. Kaushik was a member of the House of the People, Mr. Mehta was described as a solictor from Bombay, Mr. Goenka a businessman from Pilani and Mr. V. S. Iyer an auditor and accountant of Delhi. Mr. Wantumal was a businessman in the United States. He was said to have arrived in India on March 8 and his pa-

(Continued on Page 17)

Charred Beyond Recognition

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI):—Bodies of eighteen people killed in the Dakota aircrash this morning near Palam were brought to Irwin Hospital for identification and post mortem.

The bodies which had so far been identified and claimed by relatives and friends were those of Messrs. Pannalal Kaushik, N. Goenka, R. Wattumul, V. Sankara Aiyar, Capt. Mohone, co-pilot Bali, radio officer Wadke, S. Pongsurat and Miss Deepa Mukerjee.

Miss Deepa Mukerjee who was employed in a photo studio in Delhi was the daughter of Mr. P. C. Mukerjee, Finance Secretary of Ajmer.

According to the police, six of the eighteen bodies were charred beyond recognition. The unidentified bodies will be in the morgue till tomorrow noon before being disposed off.

Gazdar For Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. C. Gazdar, Operations Manager of Air India and his deputy left here by plane for New Delhi this afternoon to make on the spot inquiries.

Portion Of Air Mail Salvaged

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI): A press note issued by the Director, Postal Services, Delhi Circle tonight said that mails from Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and Rajasthan for places in south India, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Saurashtra, Bombay and foreign countries in the west were involved in the Dakota aircrash this morning.

The press note added a portion

(Continued on Page 17)

When Students Could Not Copy!!

CALCUTTA, May 9 (UPI).

About 150 examinees of a B.Com. Examination centre in Central Calcutta chased an invigilator who acted "too" strictly, to the room of the Principal. In the melee he is reported to have been assaulted by some of the angry students.

The invigilator took shelter in the Principal's room which had to be locked from all sides to escape the wrath of the boys. The examinees grew violent and pelted stones at the room. Some of the window panes were shattered and glasses were strewn all round.

The authorities then rang the police headquarters at Lalbazar and a big contingent of policemen rushed to the rescue of the invigilator who had to be escorted to his residence at Bally, in Howrah district.

LUCKNOW: The Uttar Pradesh Government has awarded prizes totalling Rs. 28,100 to the authors of Hindi books received for consideration last year.

HALF-DECKERS ON MADRAS STREETS

New Experiment In Bus Transport

MADRAS, May 9.

A "BUILT IN MADRAS" half-decker bus, stated to be the first of its kind in India, was put on the city roads today by the Government-run Madras City Transport Service, after it was christened "Vijay" by the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Earlier, Mr. Rajagopalachari had a ride in the bus along the Marina from the Secretarit. With a pleasing red and cream exterior the bus is twelve feet high as against a double-decker's normal height of 16 feet. It accommodates 60 passengers against the double-decker's 66.

The seats are provided with rubber foam cushions and upholstered with fire-proof plastic leather cloth.

A six-seater coupe with a looking glass in the front is provided at the end of the bus for exclusive occupation by women.

Seating accommodation is arranged in two tiers, one above the other. While one has to step down from the aisle to sit in the lower tier, a seat in the upper tier can be reached by stepping up.

The half-decker was designed by the Transport Department to overcome the obstacles presented by overhead tram wires and low hanging branches of trees to the running of double-deckers.

The half-docker costs of 65,000, cheaper than a double-decker by Rs. 30,000.

Shankar Saran As Chairman

RESULT OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

NEW DELHI, May 9.

THE Government of India have appointed a Court of Enquiry to investigate fully into the causes of the accident that occurred in the early hours of Saturday, when an Air India Dakota crashed shortly after it took off from Palam aerodrome. The Court of Enquiry will consist of:

Shri Shankaran Saran, retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court, (Chairman), Shri V. B. Gandhi, M.P. and Shri D. Chakraverti, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation.

SPOT STUDY OF CRASH

Ministers And D. G. On The Scene

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Minister for Communications has learnt with profound regret of the crash of the Air India Dakota in the early hours of Saturday, May 9, near Palam and desires to convey his deepest sympathy to the bereaved families. There were thirteen passengers including Shri Pannalal Kaushik, a Member of Parliament, and five members of the crew on board. There are no survivors. The Director General of Civil Aviation and his officers visited the scene within an hour of the occurrence. The Minister and Deputy Minister have also visited the site this morning.

The preliminary investigation indicated that the aircraft made a normal take-off, but some trouble developed by which the aircraft lost height. No evidence has yet come to light to suggest that the aircraft caught fire during flight.

The aircraft was maintained by fully qualified engineers under the supervision of independent officers of Government whose duty it is to make inspections of aircraft in the prescribed manner. This particular Dakota was last issued the daily certificate of safety shortly after midnight, i.e. within about one hour prior to its taking off. The engineers responsible for the maintenance of all aircraft are highly qualified and have professional licences which they obtain after rigorous courses of training and examination. These engineers are jealous of their good reputation and would not permit themselves to slacken in maintaining adequate standards of safety.

CERTIFICATE OF AIR-WORTHINESS

Every aircraft before it can be used on air transport services must have a valid and current certificate of airworthiness. The current certificate of airworthiness in respect of this dakota was issued on November 13, 1952 and was valid upto November 12, 1953.

Apprehensions have been expressed in certain quarters that in view of pending nationalisation of air services the standard of maintenance of aircraft and also the efficiency of the technical staff responsible for such maintenance have deteriorated. The Government have no reason to suspect any such deterioration or slackness on the part of the technical and skilled staff, who need have no apprehensions on account of nationalisation, as they can be certain of their services being taken over by the two Corporations.

The scheme of compensation

(Continued on Page 17)

CAMBODIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Talks In Paris

PARIS, May 9 ((Reuter): Agreement on ways and means of giving practical effect to Cambodia's legal independence was announced here today after conversations in Paris between the Cambodian Premier Penn Nouth and the French Ministry of Associated States.

Cambodia is one of the three Associated States of Indo-China.

A joint Franco-Cambodian Communique said they had agreed on "adjustments in the application of the conventions between France and Cambodia destined to assure the full sovereignty of Cambodia in military, judicial and financial matters and to strengthen the effectiveness of the common struggle."

The Paris conversations started after King Norodom Sinhanour of Cambodia shocked French opinion by saying in a New York speech that unless Cambodia's independence was made effective there was a risk of the Cambodian people making common cause with the Communist-led Vietminh rebels in Indo-China.

LAOS KING FOR PARIS

VIENTIANE (Laos), May 9 (Reuter): King Sisavang Vong, the aging King of Laos, who refused to leave his palace in Luang Prabang even when Viet Minh troops were a few miles away has agreed to go to Paris for medical treatment.

The 67-year-old King who is crippled by rheumatism and gout will be flown here and then go to France by ship from Saigon on May 28.

VIET NAM WANTS TO BE CONSULTED

SAIGON, May 9 (Reuter): Nguyen Van Tam, the Vietnam Prime Minister, in a letter to M. Jean Letourneau, French Minister for Indo-China, has urged France not to take any decision about "internationalising" the Indo-China war without consulting the Vietnam Government.

A Vietnam official announcement yesterday said the Prime Minister sent the letter after consulting Bao Dai, Vietnam Head of State.

Abdullah's 'No' To Mookherjee

SRINAGAR, May 9 (UPI):—Sheikh Abdullah today informed Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, M.P., President of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh that the latter's proposed visit to the Kashmir State at the present juncture was "inopportune."

In a telegram to Dr. Mookherjee, the Kashmir Premier says: "Thanks for your telegram. I am afraid your proposed visit to the State at the present juncture is inopportune and will not serve any useful purpose."

DULLES MAY DISCUSS KASHMIR WITH NEHRU

London Will Keenly Watch Talks In Delhi

(From Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, May 9.

LONDON will watch with keen interest the forthcoming visit of Mr. Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, to India. For the problems that Mr. Dulles will discuss with Mr Nehru are the problems in which this country is keenly interested.

No-one expects that the visit will result in India getting closer to the West. But some do expect that the talks with Mr. Nehru may result in the U.S. Secretary of State getting a better appreciation of the situation in the Far East, especially in China.

Mr. Nehru, says Ned Russell in the Paris edition of the "New York Tribune," is "probably one of the best informed in the non-Communist world on the new China and Mao himself. His views on what is likely to happen in Peking itself and in the Moscow-Peking axis could have a profound influence on Washington's policies."

4 DAYS IN DELHI

Mr. Dulles will visit twenty countries of the Middle East and Asia. The trip is expected to take twenty days. The Secretary of State is not expected to spend more than a day in each country, but in India he will spend no less than four days. That shows the importance he attaches to New Delhi. Here, he will not confine his activities to ascertaining the views of Mr. Nehru on China. He will find out the facts on which U.S.A. policy towards India is to be based.

Shortly before he was sacked for being a Democrat, Chester Bowles, the then Ambassador in India, urged the American Government not to push India about. He wanted Washington to give economic aid to India without strings, to treat her as an equal and to treat her views with consideration. India's foreign policy might appear unrealistic to the Americans but that, in the view of Mr. Bowles, should be no reason either for denying economic aid to India or for dismissing her views as of no importance. He suggested that India should be given 237 million dollars. This suggested aid was cut to 200 million dollars by the U.S. Bureau of Budget under President Truman and was further axed to 140 million dollars when Mr. Dulles took charge of the State Department.

HOPES IN LONDON

It is hoped in London that Mr. Dulles's visit to India will result in his recognising the truth of Mr. Bowles's statement that the continued existence of India as a free and independent nation "is as important as the existence of Western Europe." At the Dulles-Nehru conference a sort of Asian Monroe Doctrine may be suggested. The Indian army is believed to be a first-class military force which could defend weaker nations from foreign invasion. But foreign invasion cannot mean merely invasion by Communist forces. It must also mean invasion by non-Communist forces. But there can be no basis for a Munroe Doctrine while French and Portuguese continue to have settlements on Indian soil.

It is said that Mr. Dulles will have a talk with Mr. Nehru on Kashmir. India's Prime Minister will not mind anyone talking on any subject he likes. But it is time that foreign statesmen realised that their intervention is likely to do more harm than good to the cause of Indo-Pakistan understanding. The two countries, which have so much in common, should be left to solve their own problems. It is in their own interest that these problems should be solved.

Nothing tangible can be expected to emerge from the talks Mr. Dulles will have in New Delhi and Karachi. But it should improve his understanding of the problems of these countries if he does not allow his mind to be closed or obsessed with the idea of military defence against Communism. Nothing will do greater harm to the cause of that security than an attempt to bring pressure on the governments of New Asia to toe the Western line.

Nehru's London Programme

PLANS FOR MAMMOTH RECEPTION

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter): India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who is flying to London on the 29th May for the Coronation will be here till June 16, it is learnt here.

The Prime Minister will then leave for Lucerne, where he will hold a conference of heads of Indian diplomatic missions in the west before returning to India. India's High Commissioner in Britain Mr. B. G. Kher and the Indian Ambassador in the United States Mr. G. L. Mehta will be among those attending the Lucerne Conference.

There are also likely to be meetings between some of the visiting Prime Ministers. Pakistan's new Premier Mr. Mohamed Ali has said that he is anxious to meet Mr. Nehru in a determined effort to settle principal disputes between India and Pakistan and that he hopes to discuss the preliminaries in London with Mr. Nehru. Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake has also said that he was looking forward to meeting Mr. Nehru in London and discussing with him matters of mutual interest to Ceylon and India.

A mammoth reception to the Indian residents in the United Kingdom will be held at the Indian Gymkhana in London, and it is estimated that about 4,000 invitations are being issued to this function, where the Prime Minister will informally meet prominent Indians in this country. The reception is being organised by the Indian High Commissioner in London.

Participation in a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, a British Government reception, a diplomatic reception by Mr. Nehru, and old Harrovian M.P.'s dinner (Mr. Nehru is an old student of Harrow) and an India League Reception are understood to be among the highlights of Mr. Nehru's London programme. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, former Indian High Commissioner in London is honorary president of the India League.

TITO-MALENKOV LINK AGAIN

VIENNA, May 9 (Reuter): The Kleine Zeitung, a Catholic paper published in Graz, said yesterday that Yugoslavia had resumed direct diplomatic relations with Russia.

The paper 'Vjesnik' had revealed on May 5 that the Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov had received the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, the 'Kleine Zeitung' said. This meant the re-establishment of relations between Moscow and Marshal Tito.

President In Pachmarhi

3-WEEK STAY FOR HEALTH

PACHMARHI, May 9 (PTI): The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, arrived at Pachmarhi, summer headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Government, last night.

He will stay her for three weeks for a change of climate as advised by his physicians.

The President reached Jubbulpore yesterday morning by air from Delhi and after a few hours' rest arrived at Piparia by the Calcutta Mail, from where he motored to Pachmarhi.

At the Piparia railway station, he was received by the Madhya Pradesh Governor, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Ministers of the State Government, and officials and non-officials. The Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, who was unwell, was not present.

TRADITIONAL WELCOME

As Dr. Rajendra Prasad emerged out of the railway station, a large crowd welcomed him with shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai' and 'Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad Ki Jai.' Women lined up on both sides of the road with earthern lights on metal pots, and offered him the traditional welcome.

The President, accompanied by the State Governor, immediately drove to Pachmarhi, 32 miles from Piparia. At Pachmarhi, he was received and garlanded by local Congressmen.

"TREKKER'S PARADISE"

Pachmarhi, the highest peak in the Satpura Mountains, is 4,429 feet above sea level. Known as the "Trekker's Paradise", the hill resort was first discovered by Captain J. Forsyth in 1862. The entire Pachmarhi plateau covers an area of 23 square miles.

Literacy Brings Rs. 5 Increase

JODHPUR, May 9 (PTI):— Ninety per cent of the 42,000 police constables of Rajasthan are illiterate and the Government has promised an increase of Rs. 5 to those who pass the prescribed course within the next six months, the Inspector-General of Police, Rajasthan, who is on a visit here said today.

NAGUIB MEETS U. S. ENVOY

Talks On Suez Canal Issue?

CAIRO, May 9 (Reuter): General Mohammed Naguib, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and his Foreign Minister Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi had a 45-minute discussion today with the United States Ambassador Mr. Jefferson Caffery.

While Mr. Caffery said his call was connected with the Middle East tour of Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, semi-official Egyptian quarters said the question of finding a method of breaking the present deadlock in the Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal Zone was also discussed.

After the meeting when Dr. Fawzi was asked if the evacuation talks deadlock had been discussed, he replied, "The Egyptian question is a universal issue—of interest to many."

HAND TO HAND FIGHT WITH LEOPARD

JUNAGADH, May 9 (UPI): Two shepherd boys under 20 had a hand to hand fight with a five-foot leopard in the Gir Forest 70 miles from here and had it done to death.

The two boys who were injured were rushed to the nearest hospital.

Off To Pachmarhi

The President being escorted to the train at Jubbulpore by Mr. Hira General Manager, Central Railway on Friday en route to Pachmarhi.

HARRISON'S TEST FOR REDS' SINCERITY

U. N. Probe Into Hitch Over P.O.W's Transfer

PAN MUN JOM, KOREA, May 9.

GENERAL William Harrison, chief Allied negotiator for a Korean Truce, today asked the Communists a series of questions designed to test their sincerity in offering a new plan to dispose of prisoners.

"I am just probing for facts", he told correspondents after the session with the Communists during which he neither accepted nor rejected the Communist proposals.

Most observers here believed it would take many weeks before a concrete plan would emerge to dispose of prisoners unwilling to go home—the last point of disagreement in the truce talks.

They said the Allied negotiators wanted to know whether they should consider the Communists sincere—whether the new plan is a safeguard against Allied interference with the prisoners or whether it is intended to prejudice the handling of prisoners.

The Communists proposed on Friday that prisoners unwilling to return to the regime they fought for should be placed in the charge of a five-nation Commission (India, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia) for four months. During this period there would be a chance to eliminate their "apprehensions."

Those who still did not want to go home after the four months would have their fate decided by a high level political conference to be called, following the armistice.

Gen. Harrison said in today's session that the new Communist plan had "complicated the whole problem."

He asked whether the four-nation Repatriation Commission would make its decisions by majority vote or whether there would be a veto right which would enable Communist Poland or Czechoslovakia to block action. He also asked about the Communists' proposal that members of the Repatriation Commission should each provide an equal number of armed forces to exercise the Commission's legitimate functions.

What were these legitimate functions and what type of armed forces did the Communists envisage, the General inquired.

Would each camp be controlled by the five nations jointly or would each camp be placed in the charge of one of the five Commission members?

General Harrison also wanted to know how the Communists envisaged the running of camp under a five-nation control and who would feed the prisoners held.

He added: "It appears to us that your proposal has complicated the whole problem by requiring the use of at least seven different languages in the prisoner of war camps and the military control force."

The seven languages are presumably those of the five neutrals plus Korean and Chinese.

Gen. Harrison told correspondents later "we think that before we can give adequate consideration to the Communist proposal we must know the answers to these questions."

Truce Talks Adjourned

PAN MUN JOM, May 9 (Reuter): The Korean Armistice talks were adjourned until 11 o'clock (local time) at Communist request after a 32 minute meeting today.

U. S. Talks With Allies

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuter): The Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles said today that the United States and her Allies in the United Nations had reached general agreement that several points of the new Communist proposals for a Korean peace needed to be clarified and perhaps modified.

He said at a news conference here the Communist proposals were discussed at a White House conference on Thursday and again by President Eisenhower and himself yesterday.

South Korea Won't Accept It

SEOUL, May 9 (Reuter): South Korea would not accept the Communist proposal for five-nation control of North Korea prisoners of war who refuse repatriation, the South Korean Minister Pyun Yung Tai said today.

He declared South Korea disliked the proposal because two of the nations proposed were "fully fledged Communists themselves and one was a Communist sympathiser."

Central Railway Claim Nadkarni Cup

Dynamos Outplayed In Soccer Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL Railway "A" annexed the Nadkarni Cup Football Trophy with a sedate two nil victory over Dynamos Football Club, the holders, this evening at the Cooperage.

Dynamos learnt the hard way that it is goals that count when they lost to the Railwaymen. Dynamos are well known for their crowd pleasing abilities and they seem to strive more for cheers than for goals.

Dynamos played a scraggy game throughout, while Central Railway got down to constructive work right from the kick-off. They scored in the opening minute of play, completely putting the fancied Dynamos side off their feet.

Dynamos could not play a settle game due to their unstable changing of positions in the attacking line Janki, who found he was neglected on the left wing, moved over to centre forward position: then John was shifted about. This completely put the Dynamos attack out of gear.

Central Railway played a very fast game. Their towering defence gave the Dynamos attack little ground, but their attacking line, chiefly Tambe and Shiva, excelled in short passing that made the opposing defence feel out of place.

Before the teams could settle down, Shetty taking a free kick over the half line lofted the ball into goal and Sheenappa, the Dynamo's custodian misjudging the ball, conceded a self goal in the 45 second of play.

Dynamos struck back furiously, but their attack was without pattern and soon they were on the defensive again. Sheenappa made amends for his early lapse by affecting two grand saves from Tambe's foot, but in the nineteenth minute, the burly Tully executed a backward somersault that had the goalie beaten all ends up.

The holders tried to regain lost ground but hardworking A Duncan proved to be the undoing of almost every aid.

The second half was without incident except that Janki and Kuppuswamy had to leave due to injury, but Kuppuswamy was carried off on a stretcher and took no further part in the game.

Lady Kania gave away the prizes to the winners and the runners up.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY:— Sukhlal; Shetty, Peter; A. Duncan, Rebello, Narayan; J. D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Tambe, Shiva, Tully.

DYNAMOS:— Sheenappa; Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Banerji; Swant, Laloo, Gracias, John, Janki.

Referee:- Major Borthwick.

'OFFENBACH KICKERS' FOR JAPAN

OFFENBACH (West Germany), May 9 (Reuter): Offenbach Kickers one of the leading football clubs in West Germany announced today it had accepted an invitation from the Japanese Football Association to play several matches in Japan.

The team will leave Germany on May 19 and will play in Karachi and Calcutta on their return journey.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. GOA XI vs. Bombay XI (International Exhibition).

Bombay XI To Meet Goa XI

TODAY'S EXHIBITION INTERNATIONAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An international soccer match wil be played on Sunday evening at 5-40 at the Cooperage when a side from GOA will meet a Bombay XI. The Goa team arrived this morning by steamer.

The Bombay team is as follows: Sheenappa, Papen, Walter D'Souza (Capt.), Lyngdoh, Raghwan, A. Duncan, Pereira, Rego, Saxby, Nicholson and Jayaram.

Reserves: — Puthran, Sunder Shetty and Narayana.

The Goa side which arrived this morning at the Ferry Wharf consists of the following: Francis Trigo (Capt), J. Resende, A. Correia, V. Sevivas, J. D'Silva, Phillip Antao, F. Pina, Horacio Silva, Santa Rita, Menu Alphonso, Venicio Cota, Alcino Vaz, Jose Pereira, Oliveira and Joaquim Goes.

DURANTE WINS JUBILEE HANDICAP

KEMPTON PARK, London, May 9 (Reuter): Major Dermot Mccalmont's Durante won the Great Jubilee Handicap over 10 furlongs here this afternoon after a photo-finish with the Duke of Norfolk's Caereaverock.

Mr. Richard Sharpless' Chavey Down was third. Thirteen ran.

Official starting prices were: 100 to 9 Durante, 9 to 1 Caereaverock, 11 to 2 Chavey Down. Tudor Castle started 9 to 2 favourite. Aristophanes and Fleeting Moment did not run, all others identical as probables.

Won by a head with 3 lengths between second and third.

Beighton Cup Final Abandoned

CALCUTTA, May 9 (PTI): The Beighton Cup Hockey final match between Tata Sports Club, Bombay and Nagpur United had to be abandoned due to rains twelve minutes before time. Tata's were leading by one goal to nil.

SUB AREA HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Docks Engineers (B) defeated the Civil GT. Company by 2 goals to 1 in the Bombay Sub Area Hockey tournament at the Sub Area ground, Colaba, this evening.

With teams well matched and the Civil GT. Company in aggressive form the play offered a great many thrills. Within five minutes of the opening Naik Thirumeni of the Engineers scored the first goal to place his side in a winning position. The drivers pressed hard vigorously and within two minutes S. M. Roy scooped the ball and obthe play was punctuated tained the equaliser. Thereafter with several goal mouth incidents. Five minutes before the close Naik Thirumeni scored his second goal which remained the winning goal.

Ordnance Depot will meet HQ. Bombay Area on Monday.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 9 (PTI): Sporting Union beat Calcutta Garrison by three goals to nil in the Calcutta First Division Football League today. The other match of the evening between Aryans and George Telegraphs was abandoned after four minutes of play due to insufficient light and heavy rains.

Sukhlal Excels

Photo shows Sukhlal of Central Railway effecting a good save in the Nadkarni Cup Final on Saturday evening.

PHEROZE KANGA LEADS WINNING ALL GAMES

State Chess Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PHEROZE KANGA defeated M. P. Dossa in their adjourned game and he is thus now the only player to win all his games in the first six rounds of the preliminary league of the Junior Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship now being held at Chetana, Rampart Row.

Kanga who is in Group I is closely followed by P. Narayan Rao and M. P. Dossa who have each scored five points. The position of the players is as follows:

GROUP I: P K Kanga 6, P Narayan Rao and M P Dossa 5, N S Chaubal 4, S H Bharucha and T T Salian 3, P Kooverji and V N Narayan 2 1/2, G S Sanghavi and S K Madgavkar 1, D B Desai 0.

GROUP II: D V Khare, H J Patil and John Mathews 5, Ramesh Sheth, R Satya Murthy and Norbert Fernandez 3, C R K Narayan and Michael D'Souza 2, K N Tata 1, R Dandekar and D K Salian 0.

GROUP III: M C Srivastava 5, H H Sampat 4 (1 adj.), Motilal Todi 4, R G Apte and K B Mehta 3, R Gopalan, D N Tata, K R Varma, A A K Iyer 2, John R Samy 2 (1 adj.), D M Khambatta 0.

M. P. Dassa got the better of V. N. Narayan in their first round game which was played today. Dossa played the Guioco Piano as White and winning a piece soon forced Narayan to resign. The game follows:—

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, P-KR3; 4. P-QB3, P-Q3; 5. Q-Kt3, Q-K2; 6. Castles, P-QKt3; 7. B-Q5, B-Kt2; 8. Q-Kt5, Q-Q2; 9. P-Q4, Kt-B3; 10. PXP, KtXB; 11. PXKt, KtXP; 12. Q-K3, BXP; 13. KtXKt, Q-K3; 14. Q-Kt5ch, K-K2; 15. Kt-B6ch, K-B3; 16. Kt-R3, P-QR3; 17. Q-R4, P-QKt4; 18. Q-Q4ch, K-Kt3; 19. Q-Q3ch, P-KB4; 20. Q-Kt3ch, K-R2; 21. Kt-Q4, Q-Kt3; 22. Q-R3, B-K3; 23. KtXB, QXKt; 24. B-B4, P-QB3; 25. R-K1, Q-Kt3; 26. Kt-B2, P-Q4; 27. Kt-Q4, B-B4; 28. KtXP, R-KB1; 29. R-K5, R-R2; 30. K-B1, QR-KB2; 31. P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 32. QR-K1, B-B2; 33. R-K6, R-B3; 34. RXR, RXR; 35. BXB, Q-Kt4; 36. B-Q8 and Black resigned.

Results:—

D N Tata 1, R Gopalan 0; M C Shrivastava 1, John R Samy 0; K Kanga 1, M P Dossa 0; H H Sampat 1, R G Apte 0; M P Dossa 1, V N Narayan 0; K R Varma 1, J R Samy 0; P Kuverji 1/2, V N Narayan 1/2.

Harbans Singh Meets His 'Waterloo'

KING KONG WINS NARROWLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FAMOUS Indian wrestler Harbans Singh, who had remained unbeaten in the present series of American Free Style Wrestling Tournament being conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, had his run of successes interrupted by none other than mighty Hungarian giant King Kong this evening in the presence of over fifteen thousand fans of this popular sport. The fight, the main bout on this evening's card, ended in the fifth round with King Kong winning by two falls to one.

King Kong had rough time in the very first round, when Harbans Singh had the latter in the grip of a toe hold. It was the gong that saved King Kong from a certain submission fall. King Kong, however, was not to be denied his chance in the second round when he had the famous Indian wrestler on the mat; winning the round with a pin fall. Once again King Kong was in trouble and the fourth round saw Harbans Singh equalise with a fall gained by a body press. Harbans suffered his first defeat when he lost the fifth round, King Kong claiming it and the verdict with a pin fall.

The opening fight between Roy Heffernan and Mitchell Gill (Red Scorpion) ended in a draw with each winning one fall in an extremely well-contested bout. Heffernan avoided the deadly guillotine chops of his opponent by attacking constantly Red Scorpion's vulnerable right arm. Heffernan, the Australian body beautiful title holder of 1948, had the upper-hand in the initial stages of fight, and in the third round he won the first fall with a pin fall and body press. Egged on, in the face of defeat, Red Scorpion unleashed the deadly fury of his chops in the fourth round and Heffernan had difficult time. Red Scorpion equalised in the fifth round with a pin fall and body press. But he was warned for persisting in hitting the Australian even after the round was ended. A tame sixth round which proved uneventful ended the fight in a draw.

A very agile young Frenchman Coutoula Andre made an impressive debut this evening. Although he lost to the mysteryman Flash Gordon in the fourth round, the French champion displayed great promise of becoming very popular with the local crowd with the 'repertoire' of holds he possesses. The bout was keenly fought and it was a case of two artists pitted against one another, each equal to the occasion. Flash Gordon, despite all his artistry could at times find no answer to the versatile holds of his illustrious French opponent. The interesting bout ended in the fourth round when Andre dived at Flash Gordon, the latter easily stepped aside with the Frenchman going clean out of the ring and being declared the loser having failed to answer the count of ten of the referee.

George Pencheff of the deadly drop kick fame, made short work of a newcomer to the ring in the city, the Russian strongman Ivan Timoshenko. The Russian was on top in the first two rounds in which he had the Central American champion on the mat on various occasions. Pencheff won the third round with after felling Ivan with a series of drop kicks and obtaining a fall with a body press. The bout ended in a few seconds after the fourth round had started. One lightning drop kick of Pencheff was sufficient for the Russian to be knocked out.

A number of new comers, particularly from Europe, were introduced this evening, and they will be making their appearance in [illegible].

Another War Criminal Released

BONN, May 9 (Reuter): The British authorities today announced the release of another war criminal from its prison at Werl, Westphalis.

He was Karl Gutenberger, aged 48, who was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at Hamburg on October 20, 1948, for being concerned in the issuing of orders by the Gestapo empowering them to shoot Allied nationals without trial.

PARLIAMENT PASSES TEA BILL

NO NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY NOW

NEW DELHI, May 9 (PTI).

THE House of the People today passed the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's Tea Bill, which gives Government wide powers to control the tea industry.

While the industry's spokesman, Mr. A. V. Thomas, argued that the industry viewed with "great concern" some of the provisions of the Bill, the majority of the members belonging to all sections felt that the Bill did not go far enough.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, accepted on behalf of Government an amendment moved by Mr. A. V. Thomas to the effect that the Chairman of the Tea Board should be elected, instead of being appointed by Government. Mr. Karmarkar, however, declined to accept a suggestion by the same member that Government should consult the Board in fixing the price of tea. Mr. Karmarkar said that Government alone could act objectively. Control would not be effective, he added, if the Board, on which there were many interests, was consulted. Normally, however, the Board would be consulted on all important matters.

Rejecting suggestions that the industry should be nationalised Mr. Karmarkar said: "In our opinion, this is an industry which should at present be controlled. We should not go as far as nationalising it."

INCONCLUSIVE DEBATE

The House then discussed inconclusively the Home Minister's Bill to remove the disqualification incurred by twelve members of the Vindhya Pradesh Assembly.

These members were among those who had accepted membership of District Advisory Councils. The fact that they drew travelling and halting allowances at Rs. 5 a day was held to constitute disqualification, as there was an element of profit, and the President passed an order to that effect, according to the recommendations of the Election Commission.

Opposition members challenged Parliament's right to legislate retrospectively in such matters. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee declared that it was an "absurd, mischievous and unconstitution bill" which "really amounts to a censure on the conduct of our President."

The Attorney-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, intervening in the debate said that the Bill was neither unconstitutional nor did it commit any impropriety, so far as the constitution was concerned. Quoting precedents from other countries, he said that Parliament had the right to remove such disqualifications whether prospectively or retrospectively. The decision of the Election Commission and the President was accepted as correct, but the House had a right to cure its effects. The disqualification incurred by the Vindhya Pradesh M.L.As was a legislative one, but even in regard to constitutional disqualifications, Parliament had a right to remove them in the manner provided.

Probe Into Argentine Newsagencies

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (Reuter): The Senate unanimously approved yesterday a resolution ordering an investigation into foreign news agencies operating in Argentina.

Three Senators and six members of the House of Deputies will form the investigating commission.

No U.P.A. Service After May 16

NEW YORK, May 9 (Reuter): The American News Agency United Press said today that its bureau at Buenos Aires had been notified by the Argentine Government that the United Press Service to newspapers in the interior would be cut off on May 16.

The service is distributed over Government radio facilities to 16 newspapers.

WASHINGTON: Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, predicted that all American employees suspected of disloyalty would be removed from the world organisation by October.

PURSE TO SAWARKAR

NASIK, May 9 (H.S.): Shri V. D. Sawarkar, ex-president of Hindu Maha Sabha and founder of 'Abhinav Bharat', a secret society of India's fighters for freedom, was accorded a grand ovation, when he arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay to inaugurate a memorial, that has been erected to perpetuate the memory of the revolutionary secret society.

Shri Lonari, President of the Nasik Municipality garlanded Shri Sawarkar on behalf of the Nasik citizens.

Later in the evening Shri Sawarkar was presented with an address, by the residents of Nasik Road and Deolali, at a function in the compound of Asha talkies here, where he was also presented with a purse of Rs. 501 by Shri R. N. Mandlik, M.L.C.

Making a moving reference to his 'visit' to the city, early in the century, under armed police escort, Shri Sawarkar said: "Now that India has become free, I feel proud to enter the city."

TWINKLE STARS WIN

Summersgill Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The replayed quarter - final match between St. Francis Goans "B" and Twinkle Star Sports Club in the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament ended in a win for the latter by two goals to nil at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Twinkle Stars fully deserved their victory. They asserted their superiority from the very start and registered two goals in the first half. Mani scored in the eighth minute and Rehman in the twentieth. After the restart the Goans defence crowded their opponents who, in spite of dominating the exchanges, could not therefore add to their tally.

The winners will now meet Lever Sports Club on next Monday at 5-30 p.m. There will be no games tomorrow.

Nomination Papers Rejected

BERHAMPUR, (Ganjam) May 9 (PTI): The nomination papers of Mr. G. G. Narayanamurti (Congress) a candidate in the Berhampur bye-election to Orissa Assembly have been rejected by the returning officer on the ground that his name was not found in the voters' list.

The returning officer also rejected the nomination papers of Kontharu Das and Iswar Naik, both Swadhin Jan Sangh Scheduled Caste candidates.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Nehru's Call For People's Co-operation

NEW DELHI, May 9.

THE formulation of the National Extension Service Scheme which in the course of the Plan period is expected to cover nearly 1/4th of the total rural population of India was a major development in the sphere of rural welfare, observed Shri Jawaharlal Nehru this morning at the meeting of the National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation in New Delhi.

The scheme, the Prime Minister said, had been sent to the State Governments and was intended to be launched on October 2, 1953. It was not merely an extension service but represented rather a basic approach to bring up development from below. It was something vaster and more important than any other scheme yet undertaken. Under the scheme, about 120,000 villages would be covered of which nearly 70,000 would come under intensive development as in the Community Programme now in operation. Its employment potentialities were also considerable, as technicians of various categories and multi-purpose trained workers numbering about 85,000 would be necessary to run the scheme.

The Prime Minister was presiding over the second meeting of the National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation which was set up in August last year to advise the Planning Commission on matters concerning public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan. Among those who were present at today's meeting were: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Asoka Mehta, Rev. D'Souza, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musaffir, Shri Sri Ram, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mrs. John Matthai, Shri R. K. Patil and Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru. Members of the Planning Commission, including Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh, Shri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects Administration, Shri S. Ramamurthi and Shri P. N. Thapar, Advisors, Planning Commission, were present.

Stop Press

ARAB LEAGUE STANDS BY EGYPT

CAIRO, May 9 (Reuter): The Arab League Political Committee decided tonight to support Egypt in her demand for the unconditional evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone.

KURDUWADI-LATUR RUNNING RESUMED

KURDUWADI, May 9: The Agent and General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, reports in continuation of his press communication dated the 8th May, 1953, that the obstruction between Chinkhill and Kurduvadi on the Kurduvadi-Latur section of that Railway has been removed and that normal working resumed from this evening the 9th May.

SEVERE GALE IN WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 9 (UPI): A severe northwestern, with a wind speed of 86 miles per hour, passed over Dum Dum, Barrackpore, Titaghar, Kardah and other parts of 24-Parganas and some parts of Hoogly district, this evening, causing dislocation of some places for several hours. The Government-sponsored Boys' Home at Titaghur collapsed and few boys were injured and rushed to hospital.

Surrey's Pathetic Batting Display

ALEC BEDSER IN TOP FORM

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter).

AUSTRALIA'S bowlers demoralised Surrey, the champion county, who were bundled out for 58 but their batsmen had to struggle against superb bowling and fielding for 250 for nine at Kensington Oval today.

The pitch had early morning greenness but it did not excuse Surrey's pathetic batting display. Bowling at a lively pace and moving the ball both ways Ron Archer fast-medium, took six wickets for twentysix runs. Only Eric Bedser, top scorer with nineteen in 75 minutes, battled with any degree of confidence.

Surrey's rout recalls the last performance at the oval by the Australians who skittled England for fifty-two in the fifth Test in 1948.

Left hander Neil Harvey cut and drove with elegance for today's 66 scored in 95 minutes including nine fours.

BEDSER IN FORM

Alec Bedser bowled at the top of his form. In a spell of three overs and five balls he dismissed Harvey, De Courcy and Benaud for five runs. He finished with four for fiftynine.

Archer, Australia's nineteen-year-old fast medium bowler, claimed 6 for 26 in a sorry Surrey innings which ended in 100 minutes for a total of 58. It was the county's lowest score against the Australians for 71 years.

The ball was coming off the wicket at lightning speed, and Archer, making it move and rise always, had the batsmen feeling for him.

Most of the Surrey batsmen were out to poor strokes. Top score was 19 by Eric Bedser, who opened the innings and was sixth out at 38 when he badly mistimed a pull and gave the simplest of catches to gully.

In the ten minutes remaining before lunch the Australian opening pair Arthur Morris and Graeme Hole quickly got under way and at lunch had scored 13 without loss.

Watched by more than 20,000 people, many of them in shirt sleeves, the Australians consolidated their position by adding 124 runs for the loss of three wickets in two hours between lunch and tea.

Morris was bowled by Bedser at 33, the ball moving across sharply but Hole and Harvey mastered the bowling in a stand of 89. Harvey with beautifully controlled drives and leg side shots reached 52 in 70 minutes with his ninth four. He was out last ball before tea.

Hole on his third appearance as opening batsman appears to be settling down to his new role. He stayed for two hours before skying a ball to Laker at midwicket at 122.

Surrey won the toss and batted first today in their match against the Australians at the Oval—the tourists first game in London:

Teams:—

SURREY: D. Fletcher, Eric Bedser, B. Constable, P. May, A. Brazier, K. Barrington, A. McIntyre, J. Laker, W. S. Surridge (Captain), Alec Bedser, G. A. Lock.

AUSTRALIANS: A. Morris (Captain), G. Hole, R. N. Harvey, I. Craig, J. De Courcy, R. Benaud, R. Lindwall, R. Archer, A. Davidson, D. Tallon, D. Ring.

Score Board

SURREY (First innings)

Eric Bedser c Lindwall b Davidson	19
Fletcher b Lindwall	0
Constable c Hole b Archer	8
May c Tallon b Lindwall	0
Brazier b Archer	6
Barrington c Benauld b Archer	10
McIntyre c and b Archer	13
Laker c De Courcy b Archer	6
Surridge c Ring b Archer	0
Alec Bedser (not out)	0
Lock lbw Davidson	1
Extra	0
Total	58

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-4, 3-9, 4-22, 5-38, 6-38, 7-51, 8-51, 9-57.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 7-2-21-2, Archer 13-5-26-6, Davidson 6.1-2-11-2.

AUSTRALIA (First innings for 9)	250
Morris b Alec Bedser	20
Hole c Laker b Surridge	40
Harvey b Alec Bedser	66
Craig c Eric Bedser b Surridge	28
De Courcy c Lock b Alec Bedser	2
Benaud c McIntyre b Alec Bedser	12
Lindwall c Barrington b Lock	19
Archer c Constable b Lock	14
Davidson (not out)	33
Tallon b Surridge	5
Ring (not out)	1
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts at close)	250

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-122, 3-137, 4-145, 5-161, 6-186, 7-200, 8-236, 9-244.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bedser 24-5-59-4, Surridge 21-5-66-3, Laker 17-4-50-0, Lock 17-6-65-2.

Election Declared Void

JAIPUR, May 9 (PTI): The Election Tribunal today declared void the election of Mr. Hazarilal Sharma to the State Assembly from Kotputli constituency.

NEW YORK: Mr. Abraham Hyman, former officer of the United States War Claims Commission, has been appointed Administrative Director of the World Jewish Congress, it was announced here by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, acting President of the Congress.

Second Novices Boxing Show

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There is no doubting the popularity of these Novice shows that are being staged by the Rangers Club on a weekly basis. There was a huge turn-out for the weigh-in on Friday evening, with over 70 boxers seeking fights. Apart from the attraction of seeing Ron Willmer vs. Janardan, Aloo Sequeira vs. Noel Rocque and Peter Prince against Vispi Banaji, all with the big gloves, there are several attractive fights on the programme with two welters topping the bill, in Kevin Bacon and D. Wadia.

The show is being staged at the Police Headquarters at Crawford Market at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 10th May.

No admission will be charged for the show.

PROGRAMME

R. George (102 lbs.) NNH vs. D. N. Mehta (106 lbs.) Dadar BC, M. D'Souza (131 lbs.) Petits vs. L. D'Souza (128 lbs.) Rangers, N. G. Power (110 lbs.) Rangers vs. Boy Constable Rane (102 lbs.) Police, N. Luzardo (110 lbs.) Rangers vs. P. N. Pandu (106 lbs.) Police, Peter Newlands (101 lbs.) CHC vs. B. Christian (97 lbs.) CCHS, R. Pereira (132 lbs.) Rangers vs. P. Salim (132 lbs.) Rangers, K. Sharif (104 lbs.) Dadar BC vs. A. Kamlarkar (106 lbs.) Rangers, L. Lawrence (101 lbs.) Rangers vs. A. R. Irani (99 lbs.) Rex BC, N. Rocque (122 lbs.) Rangers vs. Aloo Sequeira (126 lbs.) Rangers, V. Kadam (100 lbs.) Rangers vs. Boy Constable Ramji (100 lbs.) Police, Ron Willmer (154 lbs.) Rangers vs. Havildar Janardan (155 lbs.) Police, P. C. Surve (118 lbs.) Police vs. L. Manohar (118 lbs.) NNH, Peter Prince (150 lbs.) Rangers vs. Vispi Banaji (142 lbs.) Rangers, Kevin Bacon (144 lbs.) Rangers vs. D. Wadia (150 lbs.) ZPCHL.

State Scarcity Works Employ Over Quarter Million Men

TAGAI ADVANCES OF Rs. 2 CRORES

34,000 People Put On Dole Register

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SCARCITY AND TEST SCARCITY WORKS IN BOMBAY STATE. ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE VARIOUS CENTRES OF THE WORKS, WELL OVER A QUARTER MILLION PEOPLE WERE ENGAGED ON 521 SUCH WORKS IN 19 DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

District-wise the number of works in progress and the persons employed on them towards the close of April were as follows:

Bijapur (83 works and 18,292 persons); Sholapur (74 works and 35,801 persons); East Khandesh (72 works and 36,635 persons); West Khandesh (21 works and 31,930 persons); Nasik (53 works and 32,693 persons); Poona (25 works and 16,645 persons); Ahmednagar (57 works and 27,076 persons); Belgaum (30 works and 9,392 persons); Dharwar (16 works and 7,536 persons); South Satara (18 works and 2,963 persons); North Satara (32 works and 1,798 persons); Panchmahals (34 works and 31,079 persons) Ahmedabad (8 works and 3,379 persons); Sabarkantha (8 works and 359 persons); Amreli (4 works and 1,202 persons); Surat (5 works and 731 persons); Kaira (3 works and 510 persons); Baroda (6 works and 1,311 persons); and Thana (1 work and 308 persons).

In addition, normal development works such as road works, bridge works, etc., which are being executed in the scarcity and near scarcity areas are providing employment to a large number of persons.

The existence of scarcity conditions has been declared in over 5,000 villages, with a population of about 50 lakhs, in the 13 districts of Bijapur, Sholapur, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, South Satara, Satara North, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Amreli. Besides, near scarcity conditions prevail in about 3,000 villages, with a population of about 16 lakhs.

DOLES TO INFIRM

While the scarcity and test scarcity works provide employment to the needy and able-bodied persons, arrangements have been made to distribute doles to the old and the infirm, who are unable to take advantage of such works. About 34,000 such persons were on the dole register, the district-wise figures being Bijapur (4,390); Sholapur (6,517); East Khandesh (3,899); West Khandesh (1,158); Nasik (931); Poona (3,881); Ahmednagar (9,073); Belgaum (2,153); South Satara 1,048); Panchmahals (386); Ahmedabad (222); and Amreli (100). So far about Rs. 6 lakhs have been spent on gratuitous relief.

Tagai advances amounting Rs. 2.67 crores have so far been made to enable the cultivators in the State to repair their wells and to purchase fodder for their cattle and also for maintenance. During the current year, it is proposed to grant tagai advances to the tune of Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of seed and bullocks so that the cultivators can start their normal agricultural operations on the advent of the monsoon. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue have also been granted on a liberal scale in the areas affected by scarcity.

RECENT MEASURES

Among the recent measures that have been taken by the Gvernment for providing relief in the scarcity-affected areas are the special allotment of Rs. 30 lakhs for distribution as tagai under the well scheme in all the districts, creation of additional sub-divisions of the irrigation circles in order to expedite the execution of scarcity works, sanction of more bunding schemes in Sholapur, Panchmahals, Belgaum, and Amreli Districts and of more scarcity and test scarcity works in Kaira, Surat, Baroda, Panchmahals, Sholapur, East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts.

As a matter of policy, such works have been undertaken as scarcity works as would effect permanent improvement in the agriculture of this precarious tract and would prevent or, at least, mitigate the intensity of recurring scarcity. These works include 63 minor irrigation works at a total cost of Rs. 3.13 crores and about a lakh of persons are engaged on these irrigation works alone. Some of these minor schemes would be completed before the advent of the monsoon, while the medium schemes will be brought to a safe stage and completed in the next two seasons.

AUGMENTING WATER SUPPLY

Steps have been taken to augment the water supply in the scarcity areas. In Bijapur District, about Rs. 22,000 have been spent on deepening the existing wells. In East Khandesh District, a subsidy of Rs. 1000 per well is being granted to the villagers for the deepening of public wells, and so far, over Rs. 32,000 have been spent. In West Khandesh District, the work of the deepening of wells and repairs to old walls is being done with the help of local bodies and villagers. In Nasik District, about Rs. 10,000 have so far been spent on similar works. In Poona District, the deepening and desilting of wells are being done in Baramati, Sirur and Purandar Talukas. About Rs. 15,000 have been spent under well schemes in the scarcity areas of Ahmednagar District, while in Satara North District the villagers are being helped to do likewise. Water tankers and lorries are being utilised to carry water to distant places. Five water tankers have been allotted to Bijapur District, seven takers to Sholapur District, nine tankers and an equal number of lorries to East Khandesh District, 11 tankers to West Khandesh District, six tankers and three lorries to Nasik District, two tankers to Poona District, four tankers to Ahmednagar District, two tankers to Dharwar District, three tankers to Ahmedabad District and one tanker to Amreli District.

FODDER

The Government is also taking prompt steps to relieve fodder scarcity in the affected areas. Fodder is being supplied to useful cattle free of charge in the case of poor agriculturists and at subsidised rates in the case of others. These distribution arrangements have now been made applicable not only in the villages in which scarcity has been declared but also in the villages in which near-scarcity conditions exist. Up to April 25, last, over 1,60,00,000 lbs of fodder were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Nasik, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, South Satara and Satara North Districts. About 75,000 maunds of kadbi (jowar straw) which is much relished by cattle in this part of the State have been purchased from contractors in Northern India.

While useful cattle are being fed in the scarcity areas themselves, 73 cattle camps have been opened for non-essential cattle in the various forest areas, where grazing and water facilities are abundant. Some cattle centres have also been opened in the worst-affected areas.

GREEN FODDER

In order to supplement hay, groundnut cake is being issued to the cultivators for fodder purposes and the Government has requisitioned 50 per cent of the output of the millers in the State. Side by side, efforts are being made to grow green fodder under the emergency lift irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Loans to the extent of Rs. 70,000 have already been granted to such societies in the districts of Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. Eighty five mobile pumping sets, at a cost of 3.5 lakhs, have been sent to the districts for raising fodder on well water.

Merger Of Marxist Organisations

P. & W. PARTY TO TAKE LEAD

POONA, May 9 (PTI): A meeting of the Political Committee of the Peasants and Workers Party of India held last night decided to convene a party plenum at Sangli from June 11 to 17 to consider the situation in the country with particular reference to the problem of growing unemployment and the famine situation in Maharashtra.

The Conference will also consider the question of bringing about a merger of all the Marxist parties in the country.

A spokesman of the party said today that there was a keen desire among the Marxist parties that the Peasants and Workers Party should take the lead in bringing about such a merger with a view to forming one organisation to be called the United Socialist Organisation. The new party, when formed, would however, excluded the Communists and Socialists.

The Conference will also make a policy statement reviewing the national and international situation in all its aspects. A Committee has been set up to prepare the statement which will be adopted by the plenum.

DRIVE TO REVITALISE

A vigorous drive to revitalise the Peasants and Workers' Party itself will be undertaken during the coming months with a view to organising all peasants particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Maratha Wada under one organisation.

All party members of the Legislatures from Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Members of Parliament and the Council of States have been invited to attend the plenum.

Prominent among those who attended yesterday's meeting were Mr. S. S. More, Member of Parliament and General Secretary of the Peasants and Workers' Party, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, leader of the P. W. Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar.

IKE DOUBTS RUSSIAN INTENTIONS

Action In Laos A Pointer

WASHINGTON, May 9 Reuter).

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St Laurent said yesterday, "Communist aggression in Laos" casts doubt on Russia's talk of peace intentions.

They issued a joint communique after two days of talks which also involved other senior officials of both countries.

The statement said that though recent developments in Korea "have seemed more hopeful, nevertheless in Laos, a new act of aggression has been committed which might have serious consequences for Thailand and the whole of Southeast Asia".

"These developments in Southeast Asia must cast doubts on Communist intentions", the President and Canadian Prime Minister said.

"It was agreed that while every effort should be made to bring about a relaxation of current tensions, the free nations could not afford to diminish their efforts toward the achievement of united strength and ability to meet aggression.

"Acts not words, would be proof of Communist intentions".

Voice Of America Chief Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuter): Mr. William Johnstone resigned yesterday as chief of the "Voice of America" which broadcasts the American point of view to the world.

He was head of overseas operations for the State Department's international information programme of which the "Voice" is a part.

Mr. Johnstone is the second top administrator to resign since Dr. Robert Johnson, former President of Temple University, took over as head of the Information Service.

Mr. Reed Harris, the other Deputy, left last month after crossing swords with Senator Joseph McCarthy over his work for the Voice of America.

Mr. Johnstone said his resignation had nothing to do with present changes in the information service, but was for "purely personal reasons."

Jap Honour For Englishwoman

TOKYO, May 8 (Reuter): A sixty-six-year old Englishwoman who has taught English in Japan for forty years will be honoured by Emperor Hirohito at a commendation ceremony next Wednesday.

Miss Trott, whose home is at 54, the Nook, Chester, has taught nearly ten thousand girls in Tokyo High School since she arrived here in 1911. She spent the war years in New Zealand.

She will be the only foreigner among 428 educationists at Wednesday's ceremony.

Anglican Bishop Allowed To Stay

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter): Dr William Thompson, Anglican Bishop in Iran, reported to have been ordered to leave from today, has been granted permission to stay there until June 8.

Chinese Envoy Visits Khyber Pass

LAHORE, May 9 (PTI): The Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, Man Ninan Lung, now touring the NWFP, visited the Khyber pass on Wednesday. He left for Swat on Thursday.

Truman's Birthday

(Continued from Page 9)

give him support as soon as they learned "the facts".

Then again there is his essential honesty. His associates have always said that above all he is a man on whose word you can rely completely. While he was in the White House, visitors would notice a framed motto that he kept on his desk—a fragment in Mark Twain's handwriting which read: "Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest."

Members of Truman's staff and of his Cabinet have described him as an excellent administrator. While in office he insisted that all his decisions be reduced to writing, a practice that prevented a great deal of confusion and recrimination. No one will deny that he was one of the most hard-working Presidents the United States ever had.

MAN WITH MISSION

As President, Truman was practical in his approach to every problem. His mind did not soar on wings of imagination. He contemplated a proposition in terms of concreteness and desirability, never losing sight of the thorny path that lies between desire and possession.

Hunches, however, played a part in his decisions. That may stem from his belief in his rightness, from his engrained self-confidence. Though he did not often reveal it, Truman had a strong sense of destiny, a conviction that he was the instrument of some purpose, that he had a mission to perform.

Thus two weeks before his spectacular victory in 1948 he told a newspaperman he would be elected "because my cause is the right one and in the long run the right cause always wins."

As President Truman was one of the most lovable of human beings. He had a rare capacity for natural and uninhibited warmth and sincerity.

It is too early to try to determine Truman's position in the heirarchy of U.S. Presidents. Maybe he hasn't exactly covered himself with glory. But it's a pretty safe bet that he has carved out himself a very comfortable niche in the presidential Valhalla.

MR. V.K. NARASIMHAN FOR LONDON

MADRAS, May 8 (UPI): Mr. V. K. Narasimhan, Assistant Editor of 'The Hindu' left Bombay for London where he will attend the annual General Assembly of the International Press Institute from May 13 to 15.

Mr. Narasimhan will present at the meeting a report on the flow of news between India and the West which was the subject of a study by the Institute.

Mr. Narasimhan will later go to Vienna to attend the annual general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce scheduled to meet there from May 18 to 23.

Mr. Narasimhan has also been programmed to tour the Continent with a view to studying European problems with particular reference to the working of the Plan. He is expected to return to India by the end of June.

Coronation Souvenir

APPROVED Souvenir Programme of the Coronation of Her Majesty QUEEN ELIZABETH II. Printed and distributed for King George's Jubilee Trust by Odhams Press Ltd., Long Acre, London, W.C. 2, England. Price Sh. 3.

In a fast-changing and revolutionary world, Britain's monarchy still holds forth the only tie of loyalty of the Commonwealth, centred round the (to be) Crowned head of Her Majesty QUEEN ELIZABETH II and this 32-page pamphlet gives the details of the Coronation Procession and the subsequent rites at the Westminster Abbey. And the fondly called LILIBET (Elizabeth) who ascends the throne at the religious ceremony on June 2 will evoke in the hearts of millions and millions from the Home country of Great Britain and the Commonwealth feelings, which very few in outside countries can realise, of that pride in the pagentry and pomp of the Coronation.

According to Arthur Bryant the young Queen represents in her person the abiding virtues—of hearth, home and of service—which are the foundation of society. When at her crowning she receives the jewelled kingly sword of state, the Archbishop of Canterbury will bid her in God's name to "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss and confirm what is in good order." And in the hope of expectation of the fulfilment of this above commission, all her loyal subjects look up to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Besides a number of pictures of the Royal family, the pamphlet gives the map of the route of the Coronation procession and the photos and small sketches of the throne, Crown and other Royal insignia, which are brought into use at the time of the great event. In the Coronation procession the order of the carriage procession of Prime Ministers lists "The Prime Minister of Pakistan Hon. Khwaja Nazimuddin" (now it will be Hon. Mahomad Ali) as third and India's Nehru as fourth, "The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Rt. Hon. (now Sir) "Winston S. Churchill" at the tailend as the 9th.

The Souvenir also gives the GENEALOGICAL TABLE showing the descent of the Crown from William the Conquerer of the House of Normandy, to the House of Windsor to which Queen Elizabeth II belongs.

In this connection it would be interesting to recall a Press Trust of Ceylon-Reuter message from London. The message said that Queen Elizabeth and George Washington, first President of the United States, had a common ancestor. The claim is made in the newly published "World Nobility and Peerage," the first edition in English of the year-old 'Annuaire de la Noblesse de France et Europe.' The book traces the Queen's ancestry back to Col. Augustine Warner, who settled in Virginia in 1628 and died there in 1674. **Col. Warner was the common ancestor not only of the Queen and George Washington but also of Robert Lee, the Confederate General.**

This should, if true, help to bring U.S. and U.K. nearer, provided the Un-American Committee and Senator McCarthy do not object to a little soft corner on the part of the trans-Atlantic cousins for the Queen.

—B. G. L.

Delhi-Bound Plane Delayed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Delhi-bound plane of Air India which was scheduled to leave this morning has been delayed by four hours.

Explaining the delay, a company official said the aircraft was "not ready". The plane will also carry relatives of the dead in the aircrash near Delhi.

Hunger March Of Unemployed

JHARGRAM ((Midnapur), May 9 (PTI): A 'hunger march' organised by the local Praja-Socialist Party paraded the streets of the town today demanding work for the unemployed. They also demanded that the price of rice be controlled.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after the sub-divisional officer had received a deputation on behalf of them.

CHARRED BEYOND RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page 12)

of the mail, two bags out of thirty, have, however, been salvaged from the ill-fated plane and will be forwarded to their destination. Correspondents are, therefore, advised to post again copies of their letters posted in Delhi on Friday May 8.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR IN CRASH

Miss Pauline Lehman Fulbright scholar on her way home in minnesota from Burma, who was killed in this morning's aircrash had escaped the comet crash near Calcutta last week by a last moment cancellation of her booking. Her two friends—Miss Jean Cohen and Miss Anita Whistler, also Fulbright scholars returning home after years work in Burma — embarked on the comet and died in the crash.

Last night also Miss Lehman was to postpone her flight just before take off, as she had mislaid her passport. But at the last moment she found her passport and caught the ill-fated plane.

Capt. Postiwala,, supernumeray pilot, was scheduled not to leave by this plane but a following one. But he changed his mind at the request of the plane's pilot, Capt. Mohana.

Attempt On Peron's Life Foiled

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (Reuter): Police foiled an attempt on the life of President Juan Peron planned for his coming visit to the seaside resort of Mar del Plata, according to reports today in Argentina's biggest sales newspaper, 'Democracia', and in another Peronist newspaper 'El Lider.'

Twenty people were arrested when police hunting terrorists responsible for the recent bomb incidents came across a vaste cache of rifles and ammunition being prepared near Mar del Plata.

The two newspapers also reported that arms were seized at two places in the city here and arrests made.

Suspects were also rounded up in other parts of the Buenos Aires province, they stated.

Stevenson In Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, May 9 (PTI): Mr. Adlai Stevenson, American Democrat leader now here in the course of his tour of India, is leaving by car tomorrow morning for Cochin whence he will emplane for Bombay in the afternoon.

Mr. Stevenson today visited Kovalam, a small bay 10 miles south of Trivandrum and spent about 3 hours there.

Situated across a vivid beautiful landscape, Kovalam affords the finest sea bathing place in India.

All Eighteen Killed In Dakota Disaster

(Continued from Page 12)

rents, wife and other members of the family were stated to be in Bombay.

THAI OFFICIAL AMONG VICTIMS

Mr. S. Pongsurat, one of the victims of the aircrash, was an official of the Thailand Ministry of Education. He was on his way to visit countries in Europe and Africa on a tour sponsored by the UNESCO.

Miss Pauline Lehman, an American passenger, was a Fulbright scholar on her way home at Minnesota from Burma.

THE LUCKY PASSENGER

The passenger described as Rani P. Devi, who had booked her passage by the illfated plane, but cancelled it at 11-30 p.m., is Her Highness the Maharani of Chhota Udaipur, widow of the late Maharajah. Her secretary, Mr. P. Singh, said that he had begged the Maharani not to leave as he felt "uneasy."

AIR INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE

Air India have issued the following communique early this morning: "Air India deeply regret to announce that their night mail service which left Delhi this morning at 1-30 a.m. has crashed five miles from Palam air port. The cause of the accident is not yet known and is being investigated by the Government and the Company. It is reported that all lives on board the aircraft have been lost. There were thirteen passengers and five crew.

CONDOLENCES IN PARLIAMENT

Demand For Enquiry

The House of the People today expressed its "heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family of Mr. Pannalal R. Kaushik, Member of the Parliament from Rajasthan and 17 others who died in the aircrash near Palam this morning.

The House stood in silence for two minutes in memory of the deceased.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, who made a reference to the regrettable incident in the House said that Mr. Kaushik (born in May 1911) took part in non-co-operation movements and was connected with the textile industry for the last 20 years. He was an associate member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and a member of the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. He had worked in the Labour Sub-Committee of Gujerat, participated in the National Shooting Competition and was associated with the various other activities. He was deeply interested in Literature.

The Deputy Speaker was extremely sorry that such an incident should have happened and on behalf of the House he said he would like to send its heartfelt condolences to Members of the family.

Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar (Congress, Madras) said that while the members associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Deputy Speaker, they felt that since the Air Corporation Bill was on the anvil, the air companies were not giving as much attention to the maintenance of aircraft and air services as they should. He would like the matter to be deeply considered by the Government in the interest of public safety. An enquiry should be made as to whether the air companies were keeping proper maintenance, and if not what were the reasons.

WEATHER WAS CLEAR

NEW DELHI, May 9 (U.P.I.)

Although there had been a dust storm in Delhi in the earlier hours of the night, at the time of the disaster the weather was clear.

Connected with this crash are a number of ironies of ill-luck. For instance, it was learnt that one of the passengers Mr. N. K. Mehta, a solicitor in Bombay, had originally booked his seat in yesterday's plane, but later got a day's postponement after considerable difficulty.

The supernumerary pilot, Captain Postwala was scheduled to leave not by the ill-fated plane, but by a following one but he changed his mind and scheduled, at the instance by the plane's pilot, Capt. Mohone.

It is the third air accident that has taken place around Delhi in about a year's time. The other two accidents were: The Deccan Airway's Dakota crash near Wellingdon Aerodrome and a private plane piloted by late Air Commomodore Mehr Singh, which met with a disaster about 17 miles from Delhi.

Also it is the third air crash in which an Air India plane has been involved. The other two such accidents occurred in Nilgiris and at Karachi.

UNDERCARRIAGE FAILS DURING TAKE-OFF

Plane Slightly Damaged At Juhu: No One Hurt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NO ONE WAS INJURED WHEN A DAKOTA AIRCRAFT OF THE AIR SERVICES OF INDIA MET WITH A SLIGHT ACCIDENT AT JUHU AIRPORT THIS MORNING.

The undercarriage failed as it was taking off and the aircraft ran some 200 yards off the end of the runway.

The plane which was to leave on schedule fight for Bangalore at seven a.m., was slightly damaged.

An hour after the mishap, a relief Dakota of the airline took off from the Juhu airport with fifteen passengers and 1,000 lbs. of freight for Poona, Belgaum and Bangalore. Ten pounds of mails destined for Belgaum station were also flown by the same plane.

Erlier, priliminary inquiry into the causes of the accident was conducted by the Controller of Aeronautical Inspection of the Western Region of the Civil Aviation Directorate.

Timely action was taken by the Aircraft Refuelling Station and Civil Aviation authorities at Juhu airport to pump out 500 gallons of aviation petrol from the wings and petrol tanks of the plane whose undercarriage was damaged during the take off. The action was taken to prevent possible fire hazard.

BHARAT AIRWAYS DAKOTA

CALCUTTA, May 9 (UPI): A Bharat Airways Dakota which took off from Dum Dum for Delhi at noon today had a forced landing at Patna due to bad weather, it is reported.

The plane developed some engine trouble while landing at Patna. Another plane was sent from Dum Dum to carry the passengers from Patna to Delhi.

There was no damage to the plane nor anybody was injured.

Patna Non-Stop

PATNA, May 9 (PTI): The Calcutta-bound Bharat Airways plane went straight to Calcutta today without stopping at the Patna airport as the runway had become unserviceable due to heavy rain this morning. The passengers of the Delhi-bound plane were also delayed for over six hours as the plane developed engine trouble. A relief aircraft from Calcutta carried the passengers at about 4 p.m.

NEW YORK: The first International Agreement to limit the production of raw opium is expected to be drafted and adopted within the next six weeks by a United Nations Conference on the international limitation of opium production which begins on Monday at UNO headquarters here.

Inquiry Into Delhi Plane Crash

(Continued from Page 12)

proposed in the Air Corporations Bill provides that the existing air companies earn a definite bonus for obtaining certificates of airworthiness within a period of three months prior to the actual nationalisation. There is no reason to think that the existing air companies would allow the aircraft to deteriorate and thus lose the advantage of earning the bonus.

The precise nature of the defect, which appears to have developed soon after take-off, still remains to be discovered after careful investigation by the technical officers and an inquiry by an independent authority. It would be premature and improper to speculate about the causes of this unfortunate tragedy or to fix responsibilities until full and adequate inquiry has been completed.

Comet Crash Inquiry

NEW DELHI, May 9 (UPI).

The Government of India have appointed Shri N. S. Lokur, Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board, to hold a formal judicial investigation into the accident to the B.O.A.C. Comet aircraft which occurred near Calcutta on May 2, 1953.

Shri Lokur will be assisted by the following panel of assessors:—Shri K. M. Raha, Director-General, Civil Aviation Department, Shri N. Srinivasan, Design Draftsman, Hindustan Aircraft Limited; and Mr. T. R. Nelson, Senior Inspector of Accidents, Ministry of Civil Aviation, U. K.

Shri Lokur is expected to commence the investigation about the 14th May 1953.

For South African Republic

CAPETOWN, May 9 (Reuter): A mass meeting of Afrikaners on Queen Elizabeth's Coronation Day (June 2) was urged today by J. A. Smith, former Assistant Commander-General of Osseur Branzwag.

In an appeal issued to the press today he urged all Afrikaners to reaffirm their allegiance to the ideal of a South African Republic.

RAJ-JYOTISHI

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American Markets:

FURTHER RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, May 8.

Prices initially advanced, featured by accumulation of trade buying and short covering principally in old July with leading spot firms buying several thousand bales credited partly to export sales to Japan.

Hedging and selling by local professional and New Orleans interests supplied the bulk of offerings. Demand was eventually satisfied and prices reacted on scattered profit-taking with the market hesitant as traders were inclined to await developments in cotton goods as well as in Korea.

Prices held within narrow range with most of the limited activity confined to nearby positions where light trade demands and weekend short covering was offset by scattered liquidation and hedge selling. The Worth Street cotton goods market was reported to be steady with moderate demand for print-cloth but the volume of offerings was light.

NEW YORK COTTON

Del.	Open		Close
May		.....	33.90
July	33.82	.....	33.90
October		.....	33.67
December		.....	33.61
July Highest at 3-24 p.m.		.....	33.92
July Lowest at 11-02 a.m.		.....	33.81
New York Spot		.....	34.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Spot	.....	33.36
May	.....	33.91
July	.....	33.86
October	.....	33.65
December	.....	33.61

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

FINAL GINNINGS

The final report on 1952 cotton ginnings issued by Bureau of Census totalled 14,950,999 running bales, compared with 15,071,552 (revised) in 1951, and 9,907,918 in 1950. In equivalent of 500-pound bales in 1952 ginnings were 15,135,950 against 15,143,970 (revised) and 10,011,924 respectively.

Wall Street Market

Against the background of international uncertainty the stock market extended Thursday's losses. However, while spread over a fairly broadfront softening was again largely fractional in extent. The list now has eradicated nearly all of the earlier recovery but the fact that the volume remained light is view constructively.

In the afternoon selected rails attracted some following and tried to rally the market despite continued restricted trading volume. Into the final hour the list showed no better than well-divided mostly fractional variations either way. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific featured rails, spurting on a talk of possible dividend increase.

The market closed very steady with mostly fractional gains as the rally gained some headway in late dealings. However, top prices were clipped near the closed in a number of cases.

Chicago Grains

Chicago grains were steadied on short covering attracted by Thursday's sell-off coupled with small receipts at the terminal markets which reflected farmers reluctance to sell following the recent price declines. Weather and crop news was mostly favourable although no moisture of importance was reported overnight in the south west wheat producing areas. Foreign demand for United States grains continued slow with United Kingdom buying small quantities of United States maize and Canadian barly overnight.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.15-7/8
July	2.16-1/8
September	2.20-1/8
December	2.25-1/2

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, May 8.

Black values were steady though the market was extremely quiet following a fair-sized business late yesterday. Traders generally were inclined to await week-end developments. The continued steadiness in India remains a sustaining factor.

Sellers were asking 147 cents for spot, 146 for afloats, 146 for May shipment and 145 for June shipment ex-dock. Sarawak for July shipment was quoted at 136. August at 134 and September at 132 ex-dock.

LONDON: Prices white muntok May 10/7-1/2 seller, white sarawak May 1/7-1/2 seller, black sarawak May 9/3 nominal, Malabar spot 1,200 nominal, May 1,185 seller, June 1,165 seller.

White eased a little on diminished interest and some profit-taking while Malabar black was dearer on firmer and New York and Indian advances.

DJAKARTA: The market was quiet with black lampong quoted at 2,400 paid and white muntok at 2,925 seller.

SINGAPORE: Black lampong was quoted at 490 and white muntok at 575 and the market was quiet.

N. Y. Silver

The silver market is turning firmer reflecting increased demand which may partially reflect fears of smaller intakes from Mexican production resulting from some miners strikes in that country. Bullioners are currently overselling in terms of intakes however and apparently do not expect the currently heavy demand to be prolonged for any length of time. Sales locally approximated 250,000 ounces while out of town sales totalled 100,000 ounces.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, May 8.

Paris bourse remained closed today.

BRUSSELS: Increased dividend proposed by the Union Miniere imparted a firm tone to colonial mining shares and gave useful fillip to the market. On the forward market coppers (Union Miniere, Katanga and Tanganyika) moved ahead while societe generale improved sympathetically. Elsewhere, petrofina was in request. Rubbers and irons and steels while quiet were well maintained. The attention on the cash market was centred on colonials.

London Copra & Oils

LONDON, May 8.

Copra Philippines cif UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton May-June $215 quoted.

Copra Straits cif UK/N European basis ports delivered weights per long ton May-June £88½, do. June-July £85½ seller, Copra Mozambique HAD quality C and F UK/N European basis ports per metric ton May-June 6800 ESC nom. Coconut oil crude Straits cif UK/N European basis ports bulk per long ton May-June £121 quoted, coconut oil crude Ceylon cif UK/N European basis ports per long ton May-June £122 quoted. Linseed oil crude Indian cif UK/N European basis ports bulk per long ton May-June £110 nom.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1907-8.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May. 9.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	5
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	8
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	12
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	9
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	11
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	10
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	2
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal		103	8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 9.

The local forward cotton market was quiet with increased liquidation in May contract with the result that the difference between May and August widened to Rs. 10.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 741 against yesterday's close at Rs. 739-8 (not as stated at Rs. 736-8).

Later on bull operators were active buyers and the market closed at almost the highest level of the day as under:—

I. C. C. May	733	12	0
I. C. C. August	744	0	0

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 7th May 1953	2,85,320
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 7th May 1953	8,38,629
Same period last year	6,94,687
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th May 1953	6,06,303
Same time last year	5,87,267

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May. 9.

PORBUNDAR:			
B.L.	.....	62	0 0
B.K.	.....	61	0 0
N.N.	.....	59	0 0
VERAVAL:			
Vishnu	.....	60	0 0
M.J.	.....	60	0 0
BELGAUM:			
No. 1	.....	53	0 0
No. 2	.....	50	0 0
Sankheshwar	.....	49	0 0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, May 9.

Closing quotations of the Metal Exchange Association Ltd. were as under:—

Copper Ingots	175	0	0
June Delivery	166	0	0
Zinc Ready	60	0	0
June Delivery	58	0	0
Lead Ready	48	0	0
June Delivery	48	0	0
Tin Ready	128	0	0
June Delivery	124	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 9.

The produce market was quietly steady today. Groundnuts Nizam were quoted at Rs. 48-8, Karad Bold Rs. 48, Madras Rs. 48-4 and Khandesh Rs. 48-8. June July delivery was quoted at Rs. 48 and August September at Rs. 48-4. Oil June was placed at Rs. 24-12 and July at Rs. 24-14. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 32-4. A/M. Rs. 32-6, J/J at Rs. 32-14 and J/A at Rs. 33-2. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 16-6. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 26 and June July at Rs. 26-4. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 36-8 and June July at Rs. 36-12. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 30-8, Behar at Rs. 30-4, Small at Rs. 30-12 and Madras at Rs. 31-12.

May delivery opened at Rs. 158-8 and after declining at Rs. 156-8 closed at Rs. 156-12. September opened at Rs. 159-8 and after declining at Rs. 156-3 closed at Rs. 156-12.

GROUNDNUTS

Bold	49	0	0
Coromandal	48	8	0
Khandesh	48	8	0
Karad Bold	48	0	0
Bold 55-60 PM	51	0	0
Quality 75-80 PM	51	0	0
June-July	47	8	0
August-Sept.	47	12	0

CASTORSEEDS

May Delivery	156	12	0
September	156	12	0
Madras	31	8	0
Gujerat	31	2	0
Kutch-Sourashtra	31	2	0
Kanpur	30	4	0

LINSEEDS

Bold	32	2	0
Small	29	4	0
Satha	29	12	0
June-July	32	12	0
August-Sept.	33	8	0

KHURSANI

Madras	37	8	0
Three Zilla	36	8	0

KARDI

Bold	26	2	0
Kanpur	22	12	0
June-July	26	4	0
Aug-Sept.	26	12	0

COTTON SEEDS

Berar	23	8	0
Moglai	23	2	0
Mohuda	27	0	0

OILS

Groundnut receipts	24	10	0
May	24	10	0
June	24	10	0
July	24	12	0
Linseed Oil	16	4	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	8	0
First Pressure	18	4	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 9.

The local bullion market opened very steady but declined on long liquidation. At the decline there was scattered covering which resulted in partial recovery.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 165-2 and declined at Rs. 164-4 on resumed long liquidation. At this level short covering developed and silver rallied at Rs. 164-10. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 164-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 86-12 and after advancing at Rs. 86-14 declined at Rs. 86-11. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 86-15 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 58.

Later on there was renewed buying and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	164	8	0
Forward	165	0	0
Ready Gold	87	6	0
Forward	87	0	0

After the close silver was quoted at Rs. 165-12.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May. 9.

120 D Ready Japan	4	8	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	3	9
120 D Ready Italy	4	4	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	1	3
150 D Box May	818	0	0
150 D Box June	825	0	0

AMSTERDAM: The undertone was steadier in all sections although lack of orders hampered activity. Industrials mainly fractionally improved although unilever dipped one point on some disappointment with dividend. Professional profit-taking depressed tobaccos. Elsewhere in estates, Amsterdam rubber was firm on the 9 per cent cash dividend announcement. Small gains were noted among shippings. Premium was nil and certificates were 488.

Scrapping 'Buy American' Legislation

U.S. BODY'S EFFORTS

NEW YORK, May 9 (Reuter): The United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce issued a report on Thursday night saying it was committed to increasing import quotas, simplyfying customs regulations and repeal of "Buy American" legislation.

The Report said an International Economic Conference to open in Vienna on May 17 would make a major move to removing by National action the "road blocks" obstructing international commerce, finance and investment.

The Conference, a Congress of experts from 50 nations, is sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce. It will last a week.

Other topics to be discussed at the Conference include: Economic implementation of Western European rearmament, economic stability and fuller utilisation of raw materials, competition and cartels, and the elimination of excharge restrictions in a move toward convertible currencies.

Extension Of Cottonseed (Control) Order

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The Government of India have imposed restrictions on the export of cottonseed from the Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Bombay State, by extending the Cottonseed (Control) Order, 1952 to these districts with immediate effect.

The Order has also been amended so as to require every dealer in cottonseed and every owner of a cotton ginning factory in the controlled districts, to furnish such information regarding stocks of cottonseed as may be required by the District Collectors.

Inquiry Into Button Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tariff Commission is investigating the question of continuance of protection and assistance to the Button Industry beyond 31st December, 1953, and has prepared a special questionnaire for producers. Manufacturers of buttons who have not already got a copy of the questionnaire may please obtain it from the Secretary, Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1. They are requested to furnish information regarding types of buttons manufactured by them, their annual rated capacity and actual production during the last three years by 23rd May, 1953 at the latest.

Youth Congress Chief Assaulted

KARAIKAL OUTRAGE

NAGAPATTINAM, May 9 (UPI): It is reported that Mr. R. Ramasrinivasan, President of the Karaikal National Youth Congress, was assaulted at his residence in Tirumalrayanpatnam (Karaikal) by two goondas on May 5 and he sustained some injuries for which he is being treated in a hospital here.

The attack is stated to be a sequl to a 'harijan' meeting held at Tirumalrayanpatnam on Sunday last at which a resolution favouring the merger of Karaikal with the Indian Union was passed, which, the local henchmen of the French believed, was inspired by Mr. Ramasrinivasan.

Four Injured In Clash

JUBBULPORE, May 9 (PTI): Four persons including a woman were injured yesterday at Mauriceganj in Katni Tehsil, 60 miles from here, when two groups of persons came to blows over the question of proprietory rights of a plot of land.

talking of BOOKS

THEORY & PRACTICE OF BANKING

FUNDAMENTALS OF BANKING THEORY AND PRACTICE: By A. K. Basu. Published by A. R. Mukherjee & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 10. Pages 464.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ECONOMIC HISTORY: By M. Halayya. Published by C. Jamnadas & Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 8 As. 4. Pages 682.

THE BOMBAY TENANCY AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS ACT: By A. S. Desai. Published by N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 10 As. 8. Pages 342.

MR. A. K. BASU'S "Fundamentals of Banking Theory and Practice" is an attempt to provide a comprehensive textbook on the subject for students going in for banking examinations of various Indian universities and of the Indian Institute of Bankers. This former Professor of Economics and Banking at City College, Calcutta, is an authority on the subject.

The author does not go into the intricacies of banking or into specialised aspects of it. He merely expounds its fundamentals both on the theoretical and practical sides. With this aim he has divided the present work into three parts.

Many issues that have been agitating bankers for long now are examined in the first part—unit banking versus branch banking, the banking principle and the currency principle, and arguments for and against nationalisation of banks. Central Baking systems as they exist in different countries—the U.K., the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, France, Germany, the U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Ceylon—are treated at length.

The second part examines conditions in the Indian money market its deficiencies and suggestions for their improvement, the creation of a Bill Market in India (for which, incidentally, steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India subsequent to the publication of this work) and with the structure of the Indian banking system—the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank, the exchange banks and the Indian scheduled banks. A survey of post-war trends in Indian banking with special reference to the cheap money policy and suggestions for strengthening the banking system are also made. Special chapters are devoted to the problems of co-operative banking and agricultural finance in India; the Stock Exchange and problems of induetrial finance; and to banking legislation in India, the effects of partition on Indian banking and Indo-Pakistani banking relations.

THEORY & PRACTICE

The different aspects of practical banking take up the third, and to my mind, the weakest part of the book. Mr. Basu's knowledge of practical banking is knowledge, if one may say so, of the theory of practical banking rather than of the practice of it. The safeguards and warnings he enjoins upon bankers are beyond reproach in theory, but one wonders whether the author realises the intense pressure under which clerical and supervisory staff work in Indian banks. And if a banker were to abide faithfully by all of them in fact, then modern high-pressure banking with its continuous deadlines would become a practical impossibility. Here, however, there are two interesting chapters on bank frauds and audit of banks, and on some legal decisions affecting bankers in India.

The work is soundly conceived and shows a comprehensive grasp of both the system and the structure of banking. There is nothing in the work of an erudite or research nature, but then it is meant to serve merely as a text-book for students of elementary banking. In this it serves its purpose admirably!

* * *

Economic History

"A Text Book of Economics History" by M. Halayya is intended to serve as a Bible for graduate students of Indian universities, who have taken up the economic history of India and the Great Powers as one of their papers. It succeeds in giving the student all that he requires to know about the economic development of India, Russia, Japan, the U.K., France, Germany, and the U.S.A. right upto 1952; though personally, I can never understand why Indian universities insist on this paper for B.A. and B.Com. courses. I could not think of anything more useless. The author is a noted academician, being Head of Lingaraj College, Belgaum's Department of Economics, Politics and History.

* * *

Tenancy & Lands

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948 is the most important feature of agricultural reform undertaken by the Government of Bombay. A second edition of Mr. Desai's exhaustive commentary on the relevant provisions of this important legislation has now been published and will prove extremely useful to lawyers, as well as to landlords and tenants, whose rights and liabilities are determined under the Act. A special feature is the appendix showing section by section the parallel provision in the Tenancy Acts of other States, which the All-India Law Reporter feels is "the right way of editing Acts not merely on tenancy legislation, but also on other subjects."

—P. D.

BOOK ON HEALTH

BE STRONGER LIVE LONGER: By V. W. Goyle. Published by Careers Institute 94, Baird Road, New Delhi. Price Rs.5/8-.

A highly readable book which deals with the various aspects of that interesting organism, our body and its health. "Be stronger Live Longer" promises health and longevity to all readers who are ready to follow its sage counsel. But alas!

Advice is a thing more easily given than accepted. The rather stern routine set forth in the pages of this book may not find many true adherents and the promised dawn of rosy health and a long life may not be seen easily, but that is no reason why the book should not be read and consulted at times. It contains practical and authentic advice on many health problems and a really useful table of food values. The simple and direct style of approach is very helpful.

The chapters dealing with the nutritive and other qualities of some common food-stuffs will be found really interesting. The exercises suggested and the general instructions given for particular ailments are worth knowing. It is a pity that the book will not be as popular as it deserves because of its very stiff price.

—D. G. P

Drivin' Women

After hearing someone complain about the difficulty of parallel parking, a lady driver insisted there was nothing to it. "You back," she said, "until you run into the car behind, then go forward until you run into the car in front."

'HE'D LIKE TO JOIN'

Knott in "The Dallas News"

List Of Books Received

DIVINE LIFE FOR CHILDREN: By Sri Swami Sivananda, Published by The Yoga Vedanta Forest University, Ananda Kutir P.O., Rishikesh, pp. 105, Price 1/8.

WEBSTER DICTIONARY: A Signet Book: Published by The New American Library of World Literature, Inc. 501, Madson Avenue, New York 22.

MAPS OF BRITAIN: Issued by The Commonwealth Relations Office, London.

TOWARDS SELF-SUFFIENCY: Issued for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture by The Publications Division, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

THE ASTRONOMICAL BHARATIYA EPHEMERIS AND PLANETS' POSITION for 1953: By Pt. Ganga Prasad Jyotishacharya. Published by Maha Laxmi Publications, Morar, Madhya Bharat.

WHY GO-SEVA? By Suresh Ramabhai, Published by Naya Hind Press, 145 Muthiganj, Allahabad. Pp. 101, Price Re. 1.

A NO BHADRIYAM: By Kshitish Chandra Chatterji. Published by Vishvanath Chatterji, 8, Bhupendra Bose Avenue, Calcutta 4. Price Rs. 2/8.

TIPS FOR EARS AND NOSE

The old aphorism, "Nothing in your ear smaller than your elbow," is still good advice, according to Dr. Richard T. Barton, University of Southern California, in *Postgraduate Medicine*. Many patients have impacted "wax" in the ear canal because they have dug in with a finger to remove it. They only pushed it further in. Because this condition is commonly found in people who are overly-zealous about cleaning their ears, it has been called a "clean person's disease."

The proverb about leaving the ear canal alone should be remembered with the itching ear, too, Dr. Barton says. People should never dig in the ear with a bobby pin or pencil. It can lead to a painful infection. Any scratching should be done only with a cotton-tipped applicator.

The proverb is equally true for the nose, Dr. Barton says. Picking or wiping the nose too vigorously can lead to unnecessary suffering through the bleeding of the lining.

Soldier With A Mission

FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, MYSTIC AND EXPLORER

SIR Francis Younghusband was one of the few Englishmen to visit Lhasa, the forbidden city of Tibet, and inspired several of the Everest expeditions. S. K. Ratcliffe, one-time Editor of "The Statesman", Calcutta, writes of the man he knew in "John O' London's Weekly."

Francis Younghusband retired from the Indian Service in 1910, after twenty-eight years of adventure and achievement. Very soon he became well known in London, among the societies rather than in Society or politics. To the Royal Geograpnical he was a hero. The philosophers of the Aristotelean found in him an untiring seeker.

It was in the committee of a quasi-learned society that I used to meet him. No member was more regular or more highly esteemed. If any one of us had been asked for a quick portrait, he would almost certainly have replied that Younghusband was an embodiment of the finest English character. One straight glance from those blue eyes gave you the clue.

He was a short, compact, soldierly figure—not unlike, we should have said later, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell. He was modest in bearing, brief and deliberate in speech. I never heard him talk about his wondorous Asiatic journeys; but the Tibet expedition was then in the public memory as part of Curzon's regime, and its leader would tell of the curious things he had found in Lhasa, the sacred forbidden city. No one in those years could easily connect him with the record of hardship and daring now fully revealed by Dr. George Seaver in *Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., Explorer and Mystic* (Murray, 25s.). The book makes skilful use of a wealth of personal material and is asured of a high place in the biographies of the year.

CROSSING YALU

Look first at the bare outline of this career. It falls within the framework of British imperial power in the East, and no chapter of it can ever be repeated.

Francis Younghusband, coming of a military family, was born in 1863. Among his schoolfellows at Clifton were Douglas Haig and Henry Newbolt. As a subaltern of the Royal Dragoons in the Indian North-West he could not understand why the young officers of a famous regiment were not as keen about soldiering as himself.

He was stationed at Rawal Pindi when the Himalayas made their first irresistible call; but as it happened. his start as explorer was in Manchuria. While there he had the offer of a westward journey from the Yalu River (for us today often in the news) across the Gobi Desert and Chinese Turkestan to India.

Presentday readers associate one route over this terrific region with Peter Fleming and Ella Maillart. Seventy years ago it recalled one fact alone—that no European had trodden it since Marco Polo six hundred years before.

Younghusband did it at twenty-four, with complete success and no fuss; and he wrote the great story of seven months in a style habitual with him—with plain words, unfailing temper and repeated tributes to the endurance and loyalty of his native guides and attendants.

THROUGH MUSTAGH PASS

His crossing of the Himalayas by the Mustagh Pass was hailed as an exploit unique in its kind. The peaks and crevasses of the Pamirs furnished Younghusband with another fine opportunity, after which came a piece of service exactly suited to his gifts, as political agent in Chitral, a favourite border country. South Africa claimed him for a while as a special correspondentt of The Times, before and after the Jameson Raid.

In 1903, Curzon, as Viceroy, called him from the Residency in Indore State to the headship of the Tibet expedition. Although designed as a dipomatic mission it was accompanied by a large military force and, to the leader's deep regret, was forced to fight its way to Lhasa. Younghusband performed an exacting task to admiration. It was in no wise his fault that the results of this enterprise, throughly disliked by the Home Government, were of little permanent value.

IN KASHMIR

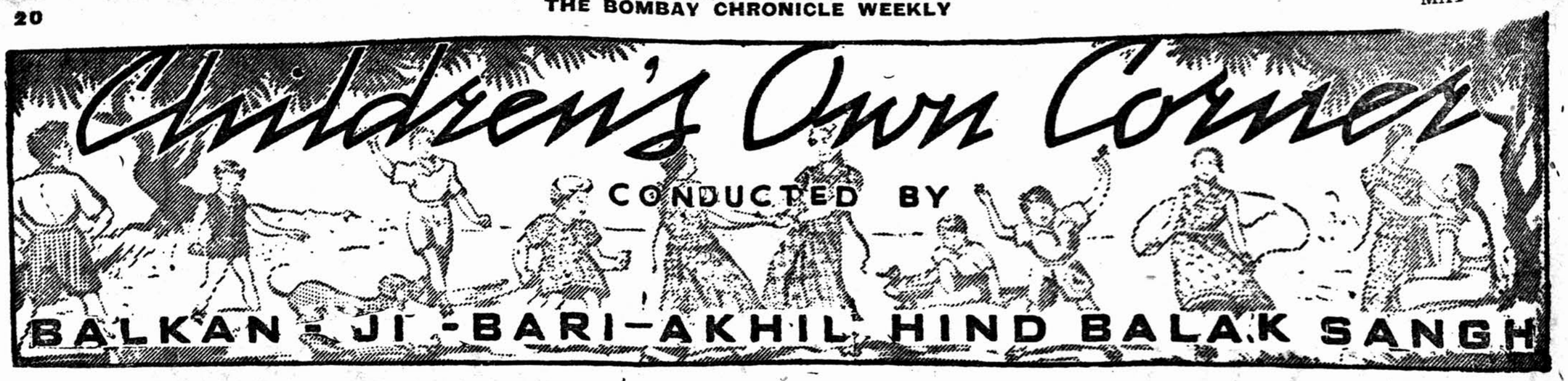
He was enjoying an idyllic interlude as Resident in Kashmir when, at 46, he decided to leave India and devote the remainder of his days to the life of the spirit and the search for truth. In India and Central Asia he had won the entire devotion of all who served with and under him. In 1942 he died, in his 18th year.

First and last Younghusband was a religious man. The main motive of his life, he said, was religious; and he might have added that he was wholly free from dogma. He had virtually no interest in theological doctrines. His basic belief was that no barrier existed between the human spirit and the creative Power of Nature; and, moreover, that "there was working within man an impulse of tremendous potency which is, in its pith and essence, good." As in this belief he never wavered, he was preserved from every form of pessimism. His faith was unconquered by the horrors of famine in India, or by the extremity of pain he suffered after a motor crash in Belgium.

He was subject to periodic burst of illumination. They would carry him to an ecstasy that made him feel there need be no limit to the soul's expansion or to the reward of communion with others. This experience came upon him most powerfully when he was among the highest Himalayas. The purest rapture was his whenever he had sight of Everest, "the spotless pinnacle of the world." (In later years he inspired the Everest expeditions.) It is probable that no man of the time had an equal knowledge of the world's mightiest panorama.

SPIRITUALIST

His prevailing mood was one of quiet confidence in the soul of all things. His knowledge of the natural sciences was unusually wide. The infinity of the material universe was his constant preoccupation. Yet he held that the sum of things could not be other than spiritual, in the totality and in every part.



My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

A school friend of mine goes to school daily by car, writes Vasanti Dixit. On Monday last everything went all right; but on Tuesday about halfway to school they had a puncture and were given a lift by a friend. On Wednesday the same thing happened exactly. On Thursday a tyre was flat before the car left the garage and a taxi was ordered. On Friday everything was all right again?

Chimney Piece

A Birmingham couple woke up to hear noises in their chimney one night last Christmas, writes Ruby Johnson from London. Several years earlier they might have thought it was Santa Claus rehearsing, but as it was they concluded that it was merely soot falling, and tried to sleep.

But as the noises continued one of them turned on the light, and there, perched on the dressing-table, was—an owl!

Now sleeping with an owl in the room is unthinkable, so a policeman was called, and he managed to capture the visitor and released it in the garden.

But, of course, the policeman had to make a report on the incident, and asked the resident his name. It was Mr. Bird!

Queen Sugar

Is there amongst you anyone who has no taste for sweeties?—asks Nissa. Sweets are a special delight with children, and grown-ups too have a liking for them. The essence of all sweets, as you probably know, is sugar. At present there is a great hue and cry because of the scarcity of sugar in the market. Mother and the older sisters are not able to make at home delicious puddings, cakes and delicacies. Even the sweetmeat shops are empty of tasty, sugary halwas and tempting masoos. Nay, even the morning cup of milk or tea is without its appetizing flavour, since it is not sweetened enough.

On the other hand, it is a mistaken notion to regard sugar as "manufactured", for sugar is actually made in the field. The tall reddish-brown stacks of sugar-cane, that are seen in the fields, provide the raw product, which when made to go through a process give us the sugar crystals that we commonly use as an article of food. The function of the factory is solely to extract the juice from the plant and by evaporating the water that is in it, we obtain sugar in solid crystals. These are easy to handle than the sugar-cane juice.

A sugar factory is full of interest. Our country has about one hundred and thirty-five sugar factories scattered all over the land.

Spiral Staircases

As soon as "the sugar-cane plants are cut, they are immediately carried by waggons to the factory. Over there the cane is shredded and crushed by pressing machines. The juice thus extracted is sent by pipes to huge cylindrical vessels, where it is made to boil. By boiling the water evaportes and sugar crystals are formed. These crystals, when hot, are sticky and hence they have to be cooled in towers that look like huge spiral staircases. But at close quarters they appear like numbers of hour-glasses, standing in a pile and rising above like towers.

The sugar industry yields two by-products. The most important of these is molasses, which is used mainly for the manufacture of power alcohol and methylated spirits. The other byproduct is bagasse. Bagasse is found useful in the manufacture of wrapping paper and straw boards.

In our country, the sugar industry is second only to King Cotton. Its success and expansion depend upon the field from where the sugar-cane is produced. Thus the cultivating farmer is by far the most important member in the industry and on him depends the future of our country's yield of sugar. Thus the farmer must be trained to make the land fertile to yield the maximum of product with the minimum of labour. His needs should be the primary concern, if sugar industry is to become a national asset.

Invisible Ink

During the first Afghan War, an officer in India received a paper on which was written only the word "iodine". He put some tincture of iodine over the sufare of the paper, and immediately an important message appeared upon it. The words of the concealed message had been written in rice water, which made no visible marks but when the paper came into contact with iodine, the lettering stood out plain.

A method of secret writing which has been used by the friends of prisoners who write to them is ingenious and simple. A prisoner's friend may address to his unfortunate comrade a letter of a simple, ordinary nature, which is sure to pass the eye of the warden. The prisoner receives the letter in due course, and rubs a dirty finger between the lines of the visible writing, and new lines appear. The secret is simple. His friend has written between the lines a second letter in milk, and the passing of the dirty finger over the milk lines makes them visible.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

How To Avoid Food Poisoning

SOME HINTS TO HOTELS AND HOUSEWIVES

DURING the years 1941-48, there were nearly 3,500 food poisoning cases in Britain. The outbreaks in 1948 were nearly seven times greater than those in 1941; and the number of individual cases of food poisoning in 1949 was 6,140.

The Central Council for Health Education says: "Something like 95 per cent of the population are probably affected in some degree. More than 5,000 deaths are caused each year by infection conveyed by food or drink".

A Medical Officer of Health recently conducted a survey of 300 middle-class homes in Southgate, Middlesex. He found that in ninety of them, at least one member of the family had suffered from food poisoning, in some degree, during the previous month.

Many of the victims thought that they had a touch of gastric 'flu; but the medical profession seriously doubts this diagnosis. It is far more convinced that food poisoning was the cause of 99 per cent of the attacks. The more violent cases believed that they had had ptomaine poisoning, due to eating decomposed food.

But it has now been established that there is no such thing as ptomaine poisoning; it is plain food poisoning, due to eating infected, as well as decomposed food.

WHAT IS NEEDED

What then is this "something I must have eaten?" Few people will admit that it is anything they have had at home, and for this reason those who rarely eat out always think that they have had gastric 'flu. But food hygiene experts know very well that the average housewife is far from blameless in this matter.

SHE MAY NOT BE DIRTY—BUT UNLESS SHE MAKES OF LIFE ONE LONG PROCESSION OF HAND-WASHING, FOOD CAN BE INFECTED.

And if she unthinkingly strokes the cat, or rakes out the fire, or washes up a few dishes, while preparing food, the danger of infection is considerable. "It is unfortunate," says the Medical Officer of Health quoted above, "that housewives cannot be shown the organisims grown by culturing rinses from kitchen cloths—they might then appreciate the dangers involved".

That is why most experts recommend that dishes should be washed and rinsed in really hot water, and then left to drain. Tea towels catch and breed germs, and transfer them from plate to plate.

LURKING DANGER

A simple instance illustrates how infection can be passed on by the housewife. Salmonella poisoning bacteria are carried in the intestines, and, if the hands are not kept scrupulously clean, can be passed to food. A housewife who ate a duck egg (these are often infected with salmonella) which had not been boiled for the eight minutes needed to kill the germs, made some sandwiches for an evening party and prostrated all her guests.

There was nothing wrong with the potted meat; she had not thoroughly washed her hands before making the sandwiches, and the germs had multiplied at an astonishing rate.

The other main body of germs which thrive on food is the "staphylocci". They can transfer themselves by a cough or a sneeze, or spring from festering cuts and boils. While neither so violent nor so dangerous as salmonella germs, they are less easily killed, and can survive ten minutes' boiling.

But if the housewife is not considered blameless by the medical profession, far more blame is attached to restaurants and food shops where conditions are often far from ideal, and where assistants handle and prepare food with little regard for real cleaniness. The present regulations do no more than prescribe that water (not hot) must be available for washing up, and food inspectors may not prosecute unless they have a cast-iron case of someone being taken ill as a direct result of eating in Restaurant X—which is something very difficult to prove. But in the last ten years the number of meals eaten in restaurants—227 millions a week—has doubled, and the number of cases of food poisoning increased at an even greater rate.

WEMBLEY'S LEAD

The Ministry of Food is at present drafting a more stringent and comprehensive Act to combat dirty and infected food; but, in the meantime, some localities have taken the law into their own hands, and organised a voluntary clean food campaign.

One such is Wembley, Middlesex, where food traders have banded together to form a Clean Food Association.

Membership is open only to those who have passed a rigid inspection of their premises and equipment, and who have agreed to follow rules such as "Hands and fingers must be scrubbed before beginning work" and "No smoking during the preparation, handling and distribution of unprotected foodstuffs."

Members of the Association display in their windows a sign with the slogan "Health Through Cleanliness," and if they are found to have broken the rules, they are expelled with a consequent loss of business in now cleanliness conscious Wembley.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children at a picnic.

INDIAN DANCE THROUGH AGES

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

Ramayana. Done to the accompaniment of music, in which the recitation of "Slokas" connect the incidents of the story, and "Padams" explain the dialogues of the characters, the dancers can talk for hours with their hands, using a detailed gesture language that embodies about eight hundred in number, and dividing long conversations with pure dance interludes. It is a very forceful style of the dance, being mostly done by men, and comprises intricate footwork, body poses, the spreading of the legs while standing on the edges of the feet, and powerful movements combined with strong fluttering of the eyebrows, and vivid eye movements. To heighten the dramatic effect, an elaborate facial make-up of rice powder, lime and certain paints is used, green being for good characters, and red or black for wicked or fierce ones.

MOST GRACEFUL

The most graceful and popular form of traditional folk dancing is that of the Manipuri people (Assam).

All their dance themes are taken from the legends concerning Shri Krishna, Radha, and the Gopis and Gopas as they are allegorically described to have lived and danced on the banks of the Jamuna River at Brindaban. The dance has no comprehensive gesture language, but its few hand gestures are very expressive. The elastic circling of the wrists, and undulations of the whole arm, lilting movements of the body and a gentle use of the head in a circular motion are its main features.

Folk dancing in India also has its roots in Nature. It is seasonal, being closely associated with the varying times throughout the year, which are dedicated to the seasons, the festivals and particular village deities. Shri Krishna the incarnation of perpetual Youth, is the favourite deity, and during spring, summer, harvest time, the rainy season, the Festival of Lights and during the New Year, celebrations are observed with song and dance. Like the classical dance, folk dancing in India has a material yet symbolic depiction of religious conceptions with Nature as the inspiration. Folk dancing is more spontaneous and free from rigid rules of technique; the costumes are colourful and the accompanying songs are simple and the outcome of a simple people. Together, the classical and the folk dances lend a meaning to Indian culture which has come down through the ages.—N. N. F.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Line in Indian Art—In painting and sculpture—Symbolism is unique aspect—Art above religion—Artists' own affair—National honour for art celebrities—Tradition for admiration's sake—Archaeology and its values—Demand for better films.

Aesthetic appreciation is implicit in the concept of culture. In pursuance of this principle, the knowledge of art particularly painting was assigned a place in cultural education in ancient India.

Indian painting, as also sculpture, has certain features of its own to which it owes its peculiar character.

Line-The Key Note

Painting or sculpture, though it was free creative work of the artist, was intended to satisfy the aesthetic sensibility of his patron. As a medium of communication, it had to be fully intelligible in its style, form and content even to the people who knew little about art. Intelligibility thus happened to be one of the salient features of Indian art.

The keynote of Indian painting is line which has been its chief means of interpretation. It was, through line that the artist had aimed, since the primitive times, at interpreting the world in the language of art. From the primitive drawings to the refined art of the Ajanta frescoes, line has continued to be the principal means of expression.

Sameness Of Style

The Ajanta Frescoes show the human figure exquisitely rendered with line. The human of Ajanta is in striking contrast to its primitive form which is also in line. The difference is indicative of the conception and stylistic peculiarity of Indian art. It is the skilful manipulation of line which has imparted gracefulness and delicacy to the Ajanta human unaided by shading or the deliberate rendering of roundness. Line has the capability of suggesting roundness on the flat surface.

Sculpture in round and relief shares the fundamental with painting and owes to them its dynamic and distinctive quality. It shows the human figure lifted, as it were, from painting—the flat surface and having acquired shapeliness and comliness of its own through the carver's skill. The sameness of the conception and style was the vital link between painting and sculpture.

Conception Of Beauty

The creative endeavour in art was guided by six canons which were recorded about 2000 years ago. Since art had already reached then a high level of development one can logically assume that these canons should have been formulated on the basis of the prevailing practice long before they were actually recorded. Literature readily supports this view-point.

Likeness, which is one of the qualities of painting and sculpture, is prescribed by the canons governing Indian art. Portraiture which implies exact reproduction is according to literature the oldest branch of art. It's knowledge was esteemed as a cultural accomplishment. Some of the chief characters in dramas by Kalidas and other dramatists were conceived to have been well-versed in portrait painting.

While referring to the form of Shakuntala, Kalidas has set higher values on painting. He imagined, for a moment, that Shakuntala as an ideal beauty might have been first represented in painting and then life was instilled into her pictorial form by the creator. This refers to the poetic conception of beauty of the faminine form. Naturalistic treatment which was the guiding principle of Indian art was influenced by the poetic conception with the result that the human figure appeared to be more graceful in painting and sculpture than in actual life.

Art Behind Content

In the midst of conventions and mannerisms of art, intelligibility was scrupulously maintained. Since art was a vital need of the people, it was carried from painting and sculpture to their daily requirements in a way that beauty was almost made a concomitant of utility. Art was created and distributed on a wider scale according to a scheme which was never deliberately formulated. It had, all throughout followed its canons resiling distraction or lapse into delinquency. Consistency in progress was one of the cardinal points about Indian art.

Symbolism is one of the outstanding features of Indian Art. Any limb, gesture, pose or movement is fashioned in a particular way which symbolically conveys, a different meaning. This system of symbolic interpretation is a unique achievement of India, But it has not hitherto received the attention which it can claim by virtue of its original conception. The range of symbolism is very wide. It forms, in a varying degree, a part of the technique of every art, although in dance it is exploited in its fullness particularly in the interpretational form. Proper understanding of Indian Art presupposes insight into the mystery of symbolism.

Some writers, misled as they were, by the religious subjects, have ventured to classify. Indian Art on a religious basis. They have failed to perceive the sameness of conception and style in painting and sculpture and the parallel development of both. In search of art, they were led by this obsession with religion to mysticism instead of the purely artistic qualities of the specimens examined by them. Obviously they were not able to capture art behind its content and to understand its fundamentals and style to which it owes its beauty and vitality.

Worthy Of Trial

The annual exhibition of the Art Society of India came to a close last week at the Jehangir Art Gallery. The paintings which formed the main bulk of exhibits were, on the whole, of a good quality. In them and in a few pieces of sculpture the visitors got enough material of interest. The exhibition was virtually a cross-section of the schools and styles of art for which Bombay is noted.

This exhibition is entirely the artists' affair and therefore, it differs from others of its kind organised in an orthodox way. Since selection has been dispensed with, the artists are at liberty to show what they like. Artists are thus made alive to their responsibility to exercise discrimination in selection of their own works. Then the awards which are only two—the Patel Trophy and the K. H. Kaboor Travelling Scholarship—are also adjudicated by the participants themselves, who as a rule are artists. The selection is made by voting. These two awards have offered an inpetus to art. Other art societies should give a trial to the model of exhibition set by the Art Society of India.

Not In India

Stratford-on-Avon became an international scene on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare. Diplomats of 82 countries including Russia were present among thousands of visitors, and the flags of 82 nations were unfurled in a world salute to the great playwright. The festival affirms the fact that a great artist is honoured by all nations inspite of the political tension which arises out of the ideological differences among them.

While Britain has planned the Shakespeare Festival on an international scale and as an annual function, and has made it the focus of the world's attention, India is not inclined to organise a single festival on a national basis. Shakespeare's predecessor Kalidas is remembered only in class-rooms, although a national festival could be dedicated to him and it must be organised as a symbol of honour to the celebrities of the past. People's attention needs to be diverted for a while from Tagore, Bhatkhande and Vishnu Digambar and focussed also on national celebrities like Kalidas.

Of Academic Interest

A replica of the Lingaraj Temple of Bhubaneshwar, which is two-and-a-half feet in height is on view in the Railway Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi. It was specially constructed under the instructions of the Union Ministry of Transport. Later on it will, as the report goes, be sent to Indian Embassies abroad. The replica will remind those, by whom it will be seen, of the glorious architectural tradition of Orissa, and this is the only purpose which the replica will serve.

The architectural tradition for which Orissa is celebrated is embodied in a series of temples including the Lingaraj; and this tradition has come to a standstill with these temples. The ancient monuments are preserved only to be admired from a distance. Though the replica of the Lingaraj temple is taken to New Delhi, the building activity in Orissa itself is not likely to be influenced by the Orissa tradition.

Place Of Archaeology

Lively interest in archaeology was evinced by members of all the parties in the Council of States on April 17. The occasion was discussion on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites (Declaration of National Importance) Act of 1951. It is refreshing to learn that the importance of archaeology was well appreciated by the members. Some of the members went to the extent of suggesting that the Government should have provided a larger grant for archaeology.

A sensible suggestion, which was made during the course of discussion, was that the Archaeological Department should have well-planned schemes to fill up the gaps in Indian history. This is one of the aims of archaeology, and it must be achieved. Also a connected story of Indian art needs to be constructed. Research and excavations from which material is collected should, therefore, be directed towards these ends. Archaeology will assume greater importance, if the art tradition which it has continued to rediscover—is revitalised and adapted to the needs of modern life, but as present it is perhaps too much to expected archaelogists, arists and architects to evolve schemes for remodelling the present in light of the past.

Inspite Of Censorship

Two issues — film censorship and improvement in Indian films —were mixed up during discussion on the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill which was presented in the Council of States on April 28. Some of the members were bitterly critical of the censorship organisation and the current trends of Indian films. They should have appreciated the limitations of censorships and inquired why constructive approach is not made by the Government to the problem of Indian films within the framework of censorship.

The Council of States should have further sought information about the strength and qualifications of the personnel attached to censorship and about the efficiency of the working of the organisation. It was pointed out by the Government that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would place at the opportune moment a comprehensive measure for reorganisation of the film industry and censorship. This measure might include introduction of a Production Administration Code which is not unlikely to be as heavy and expensive as the censorship organisation.

It is surprising why the Government should not be able to devise an easier method of pre-censorship. Perhaps the tendency is to move towards a complicated and costly machinery which dealing with the question of films. Censorship needs to be so overhauled that it might be exercised with increased efficiency. This end will be achieved if the personnel is smaller but really competent and experienced. Any way it seems that the Indian film will have to get ready to bear additional legislative and administrative burden which will hamper development of the film as an institution of art.

IN THE SWIRL OF DANCE

An Example Of Students' Work

The College of Fine Arts, The M. S. University of Baroda.

A man spotted a young woman futilely edging in and out of a tiny parking space. Ten minutes later, thanks to his directions, the car was neatly parked in the space.

"Thank you very much, the woman said. "This is very nice, but I was trying to get out."

* * *

Out driving one day, my friend and I came upon some road repairs. After waiting a few minutes for a bulldozer to get out of the way, we proceeded cautiously. As she leaned out of the window to make sure that the car was in the right track, my friend called to a workman standing by: "Am I all right?"

He glanced at her and grinned approvingly: "You certainly look all right to me".

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

STREAMLINING THE SERVICES

Tribute To Defence Secretary H. M. Patel

IN a democratic set up, the pattern of administration often changes to suit the changing conditions. More important is the change in the personnel in charge of administration. Looking round the Secretariat, changes in most of the Ministries can be noticed. There are changes of Secretaries of the Cabinet and in the Ministries of External Affairs, Commerce, Transport, Home, Works, and Communications.

Minor changes have taken place in the Ministry of Finance. The Labour Secretary is shortly resigning from the Indian Civil Service and will be replaced by another senior official. The other contemplated change is in the Secretaryship of the Defence Ministry, when Mr. H. M. Patel goes on leave next July preparatory to taking over similar post in some other Ministry.

Another welcome change is the opportunity offered to Joint Secretaries to officiate for their Secretaries. Mr. S. Ranganathan and Mr. S. Boothalingham, both Joint Secretaries, temporarily officiated as Secretaries last winter in the Ministries of Works and Commerce and Mr. Boothalingham is due to officiate again for his Secretary for four months from Sunday next.

STUPENDOUS TASK

Comparisons are odious but Mr. H. M Patel was entrusted with the most difficult task six years ago and he did it with remarkable ability. When he took over the Defence Ministry six years ago, the Armed Forces and the Defence Organisation were in a veritable shambles. Partition had divided the Armed Forces and since units were not normally formed on a geographical or religious basis, a majority of units were divided in accordance with options given to officers and men concerned. While this was being done, there occurred the terrible massacres in East and West Punjab leading to the biggest mass migration ever seen in India. 'Pari passu,' Kashmir was invaded and India had to face the Junagad episode and the Hyderabad Police Action. During this turmoil, the Defence Ministry and Army Headquarters had to be reorganised .

The astounding thing, it would be thus seen, is that this stupendous task of reallocation and reconstitution of the Armed Forces should have been completed in the face of so many odds without confusion and loss of efficiency.

OLD ORDER CHANGES

Until September, 1946, the War Department (as the Defence Ministry was then known) and the Armed Forces Headquarters Organisation occupied a peculiar position in the Government of India, one facet of which was brought out by the oft-expressed view that there were in fact two Governments of India in Delhi, one of which resided in the North Block and the other in the South Block! The War Member, as the Defence Minister was then called, was also the Commander-in-Chief of the three Services. His position in the Executive Council of the Governor-General was unique, and was given special consideration even in the Legislature. He was virtually not answerable to anyone in India except to the Viceroy and Governor-General and that too to a limited extent. This was indeed the clearest indication of the fact that India was a dependent country and that the Indian Armed Forces were an instrument of a foreign power, with the help of which that power maintained its sovereignty. As India's political status improved, it was inevitable that step by step the Armed Forces should come to occupy the place which the armed forces of a free country should occupy in relation to the country's Government.

CIVILIAN BOSS

After September, 1946, there came a popular Defence Minister, and the Commander-in-Chief had then to step down. He still remained, however, the head of the three Services and in many respects continued to retain in considerable measure the special position that he had formerly enjoyed. With independence, the Defence Minister became fully responsible for the efficient functioning of the Defence Organisation. If anything went wrong, the country would constitutionally be justified in holding the Minister responsible. He would no doubt act with the authority and approval of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet in all important matters of policy and administration, but it was for him to issue appropriate directions to, and to supervise and guide and direct the work of the entire Defence Organisation, which is a composite designation for the three Services Headquarters, the Inter-Services Organisations and the Defence Ministry.

While these changes have been accepted as inevitable there is probably still some doubt in the minds of the Services regarding the position which the Defence Ministry occupies and its proper role. The Ministry is nothing more than a Minister's own office. The essence of civilian control is that the Minister as a political chief, must have available to him independent expert civilian advice on all matters concerning the services, and it is the Ministry which provides this expert advice.

Naturally, in the purely professional and operational aspects of Defence, the Minister must, in the last resort, be guided by his Service Chiefs.

To make his task easier, and to enable work to be dealt with promptly, there has been established the Defence Minister's Committee which enables the Minister to take his decisions in most matters of importance with the advice and concurrence of the Service Chiefs, Financial Adviser and the Defence Secretary.

PURSE STRINGS

It may be mentioned, in passing, that the Financial Adviser's position is peculiar in that he is not responsible to the Defence Minister, but to the Finance Minister. This has the effect of making his designation completely misleading, for his position, in effect, is not merely that of an adviser but that of an adviser who has virtually the right of veto.

Many difficulties ensue from this position, but this whole question of financial control is extremely difficult.

After the 15th August, 1947, the three Services became independent of each other, each with its own separate head. It was considered that this separation was essential if the Navy and the Air Force were to have a fair opportunity of developing and expanding themselves in a proper and sound manner. For one thing the Army constituted, and was likely to do so for some considerable time, an overwhelming portion of the Armed Forces; historically too it had played a dominant role. Human nature is what it is, and the Service traditions having the strength that they have, had this separation not been effected, the dominant and senior position that the Army occupied in the Armed Forces, coupled with its numerical strength, both in officers and men, would have undoubtedly resulted in the interests of the Navy and the Air Force being subordinated to those of the Army. That these fears were not groundless have been borne out on several occasions during these few years when in fact the interests clashed and it was only because the respective points of view could be presented freely, frankly and with knowledge that the Ministry was able to ensure fair-play.

INTER-SERVICES

The new Government was at the same time anxious to ensure that the oneness and the unity of Defence as a whole should not be lest sight of and therefore sought to encourage the maximum possible degree of co-operation and common effort among the three Services. In achieving this objective of theirs they were assisted by the fact that there had not already been in existence three separate Service Headquarters. It was easier therefore so to plan that while securing the advantages that must result from having three separate Services, there could also be ensured the advantages that must attend common organisations designed to serve all the three Services' Headquarters.

Instead of having to superimpose a Defence Minister on three Service Ministers as had to be done in the United Kingdom, Government here were able to continue with just one Minister for Defence. Even when the Minister was given the assistance of two Deputy Ministers, the division of work among them was effected on a functional rather than on Services basis, so as to prevent the development of a separatist spirit among the Services.

This emphasis on Inter-Services co-operation has been continued right through the organisation.

TRAINING

Among the more important problems which called for immediate solution was the establishment of training schools and colleges. In the case of the Army, the problem was, in a sense, easier, for a great many training establishments already existed in the country, **and in the training of the soldiers and even of the officers used to be carried out very largely in the country itself even before Independence.**

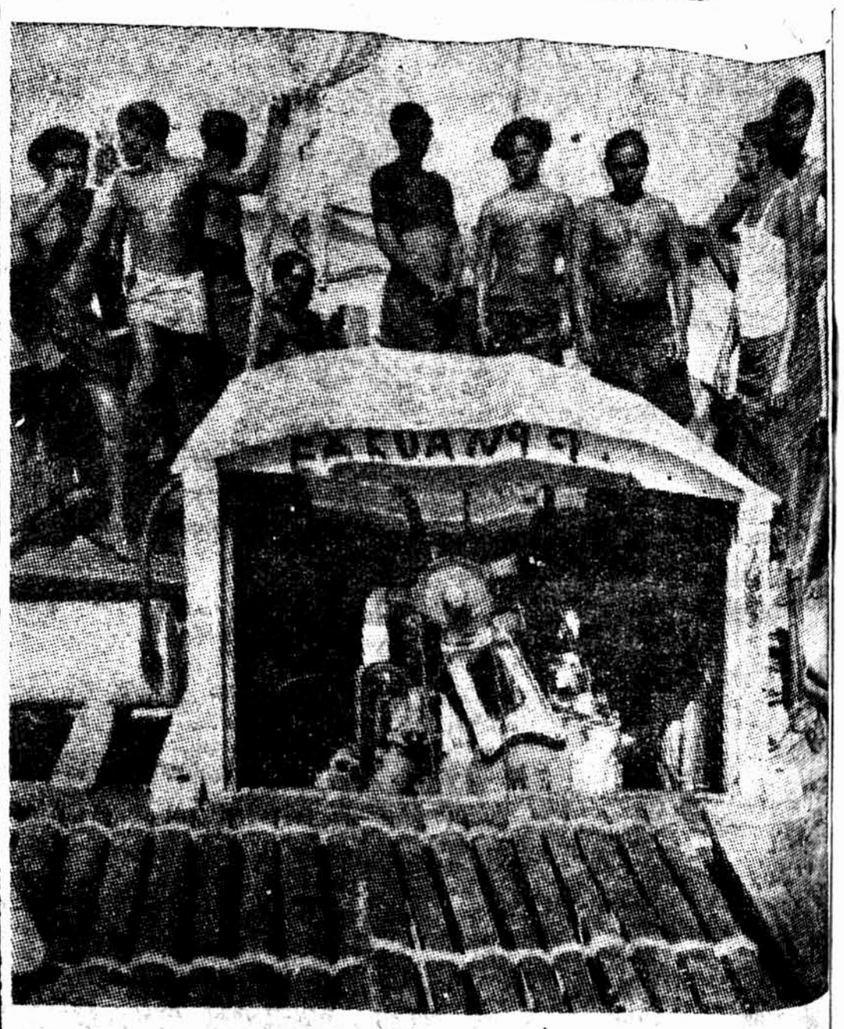
The Air Force and the Navy were not so well placed; a good deal of the training used to be carried out in England and **such training facilities as existed in the undivided India happened in practically every case to be in Pakistan.** We could no longer expect the United Kingdom to make available the far larger number of vacancies we would require in the future having regard to our plans for the expansion of the two Services, and so a very high priority was given to the establishment of their training institutions. We obviously could not wait till we had had suitable buildings for them, and the work was undertaken in whatever war-time huts ments happened to exist. Gradually, very gradually, the institutions are beginning to be housed more satisfactorily.

But what we have been able to do in our anxiety to provide adequate training facilities as quickly as possible shows incidentally what we can do, once we realise that a thing has got to be done!

We talked less of the difficulties and the shortcomings and concentrated on the accomplishment of the essential task. That spirit will have still to govern our approach to the numerous problems that remain to be solved, if we wish to get on and not to stand still.

Mr. H. M. Patel can leave the Ministry with some pride. He has done the job entrusted to him to the entire satisfaction of his countrymen.

BOMBAY FISHERMEN FORGE AHEAD



Mechanisation Of Craft Has Worked Miracle

FISHERMEN of Bombay State have stolen a march over their counterparts elsewhere in the country in a number of ways in regard to the whole business of fishing. They lead in the quantity of catches, in speed, in preservation, in transport and marketing.

Another factor which has contributed to their rapid progress is the ease and readiness with which they have taken to mechanisation of craft.

The virtue of self-help has admirably been learnt by Bombay fishermen, especially those at Satpati and Bassein, who were until a few years ago a backward folk, conducting their industry on primitive lines. Today, they know that if they must progress, they must put their shoulder to the wheel and not like the cartman in the fable seek the aid of Hercules.

The transformation overtaking Bombay's fishing fleet, which today leads the entire country, is impressive. Mechanization has come to stay with our fishermen. Less than a dozen years have seen a complete transformation, nay a revolution, in their outlook. They have shed more quickly than expected their rooted prejudices and are taking rapidly to installation of engines in their vessels. Demand has completely outstripped supply and indents for 50 to 100 engines from even one village are not uncommon. Requirements of the fishermen cannot, however, be met fully on account of unavailability of suitable marine diesel engines in the country. Compared to 15 mechanized vessels last year, there are now over 85 power-propelled craft employed exclusively for fishing. This represents an investment of over seven lakhs of rupees. The progress achieved by our fishermen with and without Government aid has been beyond expectations.

Power boats have led to improvement in the economic condition of the fishermen. The range of operations of vessels their independence of tide wind enable them to push further afield than usual in search of fish. Further, the fishermen can go in pursuit of fish if they are not available in their usual haunts and make larger catches because of paucity of competition in the extended spere of operation. Likewise, fishermen with powered craft can deploy not only more nets but also a greater variety of them. On the other hand, fishermen using oar and sail are compelled by sheer human limitation to confine their activities to areas within close proximity to the coast.

PROGRESSIVE AND ORIGINAL

The fishermen are not only progressive but extremely original in the names which they have bestowed on their vessels. Some of these are known after the fastest trains on the Indian continent, while others have been given, perhaps in keeping with the spirit of the age, such names as 'Atom Bomb', 'Hydrogen Bomb' and 'New Parliament'.

The boats used by our fishermen might not have sleek lines and attractive proportions of their counterparts in England and Japan, but they are none the less sturdy and well suited for the purpose for which they are made. Substantial hauls are made by these vessels, which are well geared to play their part in the mechanized era which has dawned for the fishing industry. One of the least advantage of these vessels is the facility with which engines can be installed.

Designs of some boats show great originality. Mr. Glanville, F. A. C. Fisheries expert, in an interview with fishermen at Satpati (Palghar) observed: "I have no suggestions for improving the designs of your fishing boats because I saw some ideal designs admirably suited for equipping the craft with engines". The expert praised the attitude of fishermen on the question of mechanization. The fishermen no longer believe in "What is good enough for our fathers is good enough for us".

Book On Weaving

"PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR WEAVING WITH CALCULATIONS" (including Developments of the modern power Loom) Vol. I: By Ezekiel David. Published by the author at Kachkalla Chamber, Ground Floor, Clare Road, Bombay 8. Pp. 88. Price Rs. 4/8.

Mr. Ezekiel David has published volume one called preparatory process for weaving with Caluculations including development of the modern power loom. The author has both practical and theoretical knowledge of textile industry and his previous publication "How to Handle Power Loom" was found useful. The present publication will assist the student and supervisor in mastering the details of his craft. The book deals exhaustively with the subject in lucid style.

N FAMILY LIFE IN ROMAN DAYS

(Continued from Page 2 col. 1)

offer of King Ptolemy of Egypt to be his queen and preferred to dedicate herself to the education of her children And well was it worth doing!

In their illustrious career as the Tribunes of Rome, her two sons found in the advice and statesmanship of the mother a most steadying influence. No personal grievance, no sense of retribution for a wrong done to the family must be allowed to have its sway in a matter where the supreme welfare of the State had alone to be consulted. When Cornelia's second son Caius was trying to get a law passed to aveng the murder of his elder brother Tiberius, she stayed his hands in the spirit of true statesmanship and wrote to him:

'To me, too, nothing seems finer and more glorious than to retaliate on an enemy, so far as it can be done without the country's ruin. But if this is not possible, then may our enemies continue and remain what they are, a thousand times rather than our country should perish.'

●

Turn to Volumnia—the mother of the redoubtable but haughty Coriolanus who had won many glorious victories for Rome but had failed to be elected Consul owing to his bad temper. He would be avenged on his own city! The Volscians were there. They were the determined foes of Rome. Coriolanus goes to join them; and at the head of their army he threatens to raze the city of the seven hills to the ground. In Rome, chaos and consternation reign supreme. Negotiations have borne no fruits. Coriolanus is adamant.

But where even the Pontifix and the holy priests failed, the mother prevailed.

Said she, "Is it the characteristic of a great man to remember wrongs that have been done to him, and not the part of a great and good man to remember benefits such as those that children received from parents, and to requite them with honour and respect?..... You have not paid your debt to me." Volumnia threw herself down at his feet, as did also his wife and children. Coriolanus was deeply touched. He raised her from the ground, pressed her hand and said "O mother, you have gained a victory, fortunate enough for the Romans, but destruction to your son whom you, though none the less have defeated" (Plutarch). Coriolanus retreated; but soon after, some conspirators of the Volscian camp murdered him.

●

Why was the Roman matron a power in the State, even though she had a subordinate legal status under manus which gave the husband the same authority over her which he had over his children by patria-potestas of old? The answer to this is in one word "monogamy."

If the Vestel Virgins were a symbol of unsullied virginity, a fall from where would be met with by death, there was in the ancient Roman institution of the Flamens of Jupiter the best symbol of caste married life.

The Flamen was the representation of Roman marriage in its straightest and holiest form. He was necessarily married. The marriage was celebrated with all solemn rites. It could only be dissolved by death. If his wife died, he was degraded from his office. This sacred order of Flamens truly expressed the Roman sentiments by investing marriage and domestic life with all dignity and solemnity.

There lay the religion of Rome. Law and public opinion combined in making matrimonial purity most strict. Concubinage of this social stigma. No member of this despised class was given access to the temple of Juno—the sacted goddess of marriage. For five hundred and twenty years (i.e. till the advent of the Empire) there was no such thing as divorce in Rome.

●

"Where you are the master, I am the mistress." This summed up the relationship of husband and wife. The mother of the family was always placed at the head of the table. No Roman hesitated to lead his wife with him to the feast. This highly honoured matron justified her position even by going so far as to consider it disgraceful if she delegated to a nurse the duty of suckling her child. She rightly claimed to share with her husband his sorrows, his secrets and his joys.

Marcus Brutus was participating in the famous conspiracy against Julius Caesar. He was brooding over it. His devoted wife Porcia watched his anxious face and wanted to know the cause. But to test her own firmness and devotion to her husband she first wounded herself in the thigh; and when the husband tended her softly, she spoke thus to him: "I, Brutus, being the daughter of Cato was given to you in marriage, not like a concubine to partake only in the common intercourse of bed and board, but to bear a part in all your good and all your evil fortunes; and for your part, as regards your care for me, I find no reason to complain: but from me what evidence of my love, what satisfaction can you receive if I may not share with you in bearing your hidden griefs, nor to be admitted to any of your counsels that require secrecy and trust? I know very well that women seem to be of too weak a nature to be trusted with secrets; but certainly, Brutus, a virtuous birth and education and the company of the good and honourable are of some force to forming our manners; and I can boast that I am the daughter of Cato and the wife of Brutus, in which two titles though before I put less confidence, yet now I have tried myself and find that I can bid defiance to pain." Brutus was astonished and prayed to Heaven that he might prove to be a husband worthy of such a wife as Porcia.

●

Such was the ancient Roman's home. Well did Cicero pay his tribute to it in the following words when his political enemies, taking advantage of his exile from Rome, had carried their rancour against him so far as to demolish his house. "Is there anything more hallowed, is there anything more closely hedged about with every kind of sanctity than the 'home' of each individual citizen? Therein he has his altars, his household gods, his priest worships, his rites and ceremonies. For all of us, this is a sanctuary so holy that to tear a man away therefrom is an outrage to the law of heaven."

NO VINEGAR FOR NOMADS

(Continued from Page 2 col. 5)

and broke every law ever made.

"It was a problem with which all the governors of Jerusalem wrestled. And the moment I moved into the governor's mansion, the nomads became a subject of discussion. The Jerusalem government officials had no love for the independent nomads. They filled my ears with stories of tax collectors ignored and abused, of gendarmes routed by the nomads who were crack shots and feared by all. How long were these rebellious cutthroats to defy law and authority? Something must be done to tame and civilize them. I suspected that the same tale, in wrathful tones, had been repeated to my predecessors. For mark my words, children, a small official is jealous of his authority and does not relish to be defied.

"I was told that a large and powerful tribe had pitched their tents not far from the city. Since then cattle had been disappearing, innocent travellers had been held up, the gendarmes sent to restore law and order had been ignominiously routed and turned back and the poor tax collector had been chased by a mob of angry women and had almost lost his life. It was the mayor's opinion that we should mobilize all our military power and chase them away with guns. All eyes turned to me.

"'Gentlemen, I have listened to you carefully', I told them, 'Naturally, I can understand your anxiety but what good will it do to send soldiers and further anger them and maybe goad them to some rash action? Let me handle this my own way. I shall go over to visit their chief.'

"'But your excellency these nomads are dangerous,' the commander of the gendarmes warned me.

"'I can handle him,' I retorted. 'He has nothing against me, I am new in Palestine.'

●

"They left shaking their heads. Without further delay, I sent word to the nomad chief that I had just arrived in Jerusalem and wanted to see him to present the Sultan's greetings. The chief sent word back that he would be delighted to see me and honoured to receive the representative of the Sultan-Caliph of the empire. I put on my best gold-braided uniform, my handsomest fez, and I belted on my ceremonial sword. Then attended by only two gendarmes, I rode out for the desert. I could see from far the brown tents of the nomads, camels and lean cattle grazing as best they could in this inhospitable land. Children swarmed about us, women with earthenware jugs on their heads stopped to stare. As we drew nearer a guard of honour mounted on a highstrung magnificent Arab horse, danced and pranced to our side and escorted us to the chief's own tent.

"The chief, a tall, lean elderly man, came out to greet me and laid his two hands in mine as a sign of trust and friendship. I was ushered into his sumptuous tent covered with costly rugs as fine as silk. Greetings exchanged, I presented him an English rifle, some amber beads, and costly materials for his family, saying that the Sultan had graciously bestowed these gifts upon his 'brother' the mighty sheik of Palestine. The old man accepted them graciously as his due and thanked me. At night a feast was served in his tent, to which came his sons and other lesser dignitaries. A whole lamb had been roasted and maunds of rice cooked with the meat. We sat on the floor cross-legged and ate with our fingers. We drank ayran made of camel's milk and finished the feast with dates.

●

"I stayed with the tribe for three days, lived in the chief's own tent while he lodged elsewhere. His sons waited upon me and all my needs were anticipated and taken care of. As I took leave from the sheik, he thanked me for the gifts I had brought over from the big city and presented me with a fine Damascus sword of beautiful workmanship. I thanked him for his kindness and hospitality and told him how much I valued his friendship and depended on his wisdom and help while in Jerusalem. Then led by the nomad escort, I rode back to Jerusalem.

"From that day on, the nomads gave us no more trouble. The sheep grazed in peace, travellers went back and forth unmolested, and I even succeeded in collecting some taxes and a few stalwart nomads were inveigled to join our desert corps and served faithfully. The Jerusalem officials were astounded at this change. Having won the friendship of the nomads, I did not relish the thought of incurring the hatred of my coworkers by dwelling on their past mistakes. I even managed to make them feel they were somehow responsible for this change in the behavior of the strongest tribe in Palestine.

"So you see, children, it was not vinegar I used but the oil of common sense and reconciliation and hence both the nomads and the officials became my friends."

MYSTERY OF THE CHESS PLAYING MACHINES

IN THE LATE 18th century Wolfgang Von Kempelen constructed a machine known as the "Automaton" which could play chess. The machine is said to have given Pawn and move to all comers and won 99% of the games. Another machine was the "Aheeb" built by C. A. Hopper in 1868.

The "Automaton" was sold by von Kempelen's son to Maelzel in 1805 and while it was on tour Napoleon played a game with it in 1809 during the Wagram Campaign.

John Dickson Carr, the detective story writer, describes the machine in one of his stories. In appearance it consists of a human figure sitting down at a board which stands on a wooden chest. This chest had three doors in front. The owner of the affair always opened these doors one at a time to prove that the chest was empty of any thing save a little mechanism and anyway could contain nothing larger than a child. The secret was that the machine did actually contain a man, at first a polish expert called Worowski, said to have lost his legs in the wars. No one realised his legs were artificial and so his presence inside the machine without legs was never suspected. In Paris in the 1820's M. Mouret was said to be in the machine.

Different players worked the machine in Paris but when Maelzel went to the U.S. he had no expert to help him. He wrote to France for an expert, and a certain Schulumberger accepted the contract.

POE SAW THROUGH IT

Edgar Allan Poe saw it at Richmond and described how it worked in the "Southern Literary Messenger" in April 1836. His logical mind dissected the spoof very quickly. In 1854 this machine which was kept in various museums, finally got destroyed in a great fire in Philadelphia.

A machine similar to Maelzel's was made by an American named Walker but attracted little attention as it was often defeated.

A more famous machine called "Mephisto" was worked by remote electric control by Gunsberg. The figure Mephisto was clothed in red and white clothes and worked in a room framed with mirrors. It was shown only for a year and then broken up. When playing with ladies it would obtain a winning position and then graciously lose the game, offering to shake hands afterwards.

WORKED BY PILLSBURY

The "Aheeb" which also got destroyed by fire in 1929 is said to have been worked by Pillsbury between 1898 and 1904. Aheeb's eyes were fixed so as to meet one directly if one looked up from the board and it continued to stare while moving the pieces. The concealed player looked out through a screen in the figure's breast. The player's legs went down into the stand on which the board rested. After apparently showing the machine and closing the doors of the chest there would be a clanking of wheels to warn the player to get ready.

CAROKANN DEFENCE

R. G. Wade as White in the fourth round against Combe (1946 Bri. Championship,) completely overlooked the threat from the Black Knight on the 27th move. After 30. ., KtxQ; Black should win easily but he made extremely heavy going of the job and took 92 moves.

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. B-Q3, Kt-QB3; 5. P-QB3, Kt-B3; 6. B-KB4, B-Kt5; 7. Kt-K2, P-K3, 8. Q-Kt3, Q-Q2; 9. Kt-Kt3, Kt-KR4; 10. KtxKt, BxKt; 11. Castles, B-Kt3; 12. B-K2, B-Q3; 13. BxB, QxB; 14. Kt-Q2, castles; 15. P-KB4, KR-QB1; 16. P-Kt4, B-K5, 17. KtxB, PxKt; 18. QR-Q1, Kt-R4; 19. Q-B2, Q-Q4; 20. P-Kt3, P-QKt4; 21. Q-Q2, P-B4; 22. Q-K3, R-B2; 23. R-Q2, QR-QB1; 24. R-B1, P-Kt3; 25. B-Q1, K-R1; 26. R-KKt2, Kt-B3, 27. B-K2? KtxP! 28. B-Q1, Q-B4; 29. K-B1, KtxP; 30. QxQ, KtxQ; 31. PxP, Kt-Q6; 32. R-QKt1, KPxP; 33. RxQKtP, RxP, 34. R-Kt7, P-K6; 35. R-K2, KtxP; 36. R-K1, R-Q1; 37. B-Kt3, R-Q7; 38. R-K7, Kt-R6; 39. R-Kt1, RxKRP; 40. B-Q5, P-K7ch. 41. K-K1, R-B1, 42. B-B3, Kt-Kt4; 43. BxP, R-R8ch. 44. B-B1, Kt-B6ch. 45. K-B2, Kt-Q7; 46. R(1)-Kt7, KtxB; 47. K-Kt2, R-R7ch. 48. K-Kt1, P-B5; 49. R-KB7, P-B6; 50. RxBP, Kt-Q7; 51. R(B3)-B7, R-K7; 52. RxPch, K-Kt1; 53. R(R7)-Kt7ch, K-B1; 54. R(Kt7)-B7ch, K-K1; 55. R-B2, R-B8ch; 56. K-Kt2, RxRch; 57. KxR, R-B8ch 58. K-K2, R-B2; 59. R-Kt8ch, K-K2; 60. KxKt, R-B7ch; 61. K-K3, RxP; 62. K-B4, K-B3; 63. R-B8ch., K-Kt2; 64. R-B8, R-R5ch; 65. K-Kt5, R-R4ch; 66. K-Kt4, R-R8; 67. R-QR8, P-R4! 68. K-Kt5, R-Kt8ch. 69. K-R4, R-KR8ch; 70. K-Kt3, R-R4; 71. R-R6, R-QKt4; 72. K-Kt4, K-R3, 73. K-Kt3, K-Kt4; 74. R-QB6, P-R5; 75. R-R6, R-Kt6ch; 76. K-Kt2, P-R6; 77. R-R4, K-R4; 78. R-R5ch, P-Kt4; 79. R-R4, R-Kt7ch; 80. K-Kt3, R-Kt6ch; 81. K-Kt2, P-Kt5; 82. R-R3, K-R5; 83. R-R8ch, K-Kt4; 84. R-QR8, K-B5, 85. R-R4ch, K-K6; 86. RxP, K-Q6; 87. R-KB4, K-B7; 88. K-B2, K-Kt8; 89. R-B8, K-R7; 90. R-B3, K-R8; 91. R-B1ch, R-Kt8; 92. R-B3, P-R7 and White resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT—JANOWSKY'S DEFENCE

White:— F. Ekstrom
Black:— G. Skarp.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 4. Kt-B3, P-QR3; 5. PxP, PxP; 6. B-Kt5.

Or B-B4 as played by Euwe Vs. Alekhine, Zurich 1934 is also good.

6. ...., P-B3; 7. P-K3, QKt-Q2; 8. B-Q3, B-K2; 9. Q-B2, P-R3; 10. B-KB4, Q-R4.

Weak, the Queen is out of play.

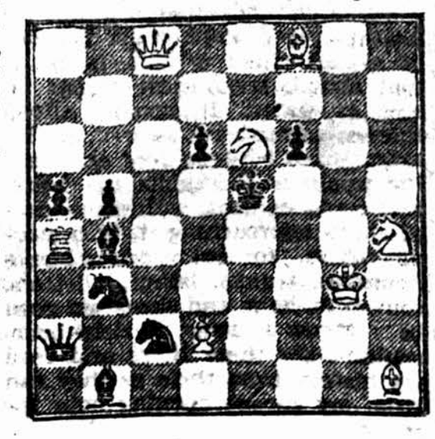
11. P-KB3, P-B4; 12. Castles, 13. QR-Q1, P-B5; 14. B-B5, R-Q1; 15. P-KKt4, P-QKt4; 16. Kt-K5, B-Kt2; 17. P-R3, Kt-B1; 18. Q-K2, Kt-K3; 19. P-KR4, KtxB; 20. PxKt, Kt-K5; 21. P-Kt5, KtxKt; 22. PxKt, P-Kt3; 23. KtxKtP, B-KB1; 24. KtxB, RxKt; 25. PxP and Black resigned.

—BHALCHANDRA v. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 34

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves solution next week.

Problem No. 33 Keymove:— B-B8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4665

Swings To Sit On And Sing Or Play

Roof like a tent
will shed rain easily
New idea for excess rain
This space could be for storage
hinge enables board to cover window in storms
Idea from Hawaii (open room)
Chair with curves that rock
wooden strip for pictures
Fancy clothes to protect chair
Light in center of room
Room for eating only
just a bit of drama
eat at table
Front of House
Functional '54
RESIDENCE FOR: Grady Johnson
DRAWN BY: Senne
cement lining
Underground Room — ideal for heating unit (+ hobbies)
This is the REAR of House

HOUSES OF TOMORROW FOR UTMOST COMFORT

BY GRADY JOHNSON

(Exclusive from The Christian Science Monitor, Boston)

LIKE a lot of others, I've been shopping for a new house recently, and I hope the builders won't mind if I criticize the old-fashioned things they've shown me. While their houses have more so-called "drama, sweep, and harmony" than the modern store building, they're not quite what I want. It looks as if I'll have to design my own in order to get some progressive, practical comforts and conveniences.

The house I have in mind could be called "The Functional, '54," and while it's quite radical, I think it would have many advantages. First off, I want an underground room. This may sound revolutionary to my fellow slab-bound tract dwellers, but such a room could be built easily by digging a hole before laying the foundation, lining it with cement, and providing steps down to it from inside the house.

While it could double as a bomb shelter, it would primarily be a place to store things, and to locate a workshop, hobby room, heater, and laundry.

It also would afford wonderful refuge for any member of the family who is sulking or in bad standing. Just try to find a hide-away in the obsolete houses they're building nowadays! All the open houses I've looked at are too open. Their walls and doors slide away, exposing you to the cooking, the kids playing Spaceman, grandma's bridge club, and the neighbours.

CONFUSING

Most of the ideas for my house of tomorrow have come from studying the deficiencies of the moth-eaten modern of today. For one thing, I can't tell their fronts from their backs.

According to a friend who bought one, I'm not the only one confused. His house has so much drama, sweep, and harmony that the postman, unable to find the front door, stuffs mail through the door of a cooler intended to receive milk deliveries—while the milkman leaves his bottles in front of what looks like a door but actually is a wood panel designed, the architect said, to "relieve monotony" o fa stucco wall.

Instead of building V or flat roofs for rain, snow, rocks, old bicycle tyres, and children's toys to pile up on, I want mine peaked, or sloped. Like a tent, such a roof should shed these things as well as water. It would afford interior advantages as well. The extra space between roof and ceiling would help insulate the house and could be used, with some kind of stairs approaching it, as a storage place for old dressmaker's dummies, trunks, lamps, letters, souvenirs, hats, and shoes too good to throw away. Neighbours couldn't see them there and read my history from them as they can from my garage opening onto the street.

WINDOWS?

Another idea I have for exteriors is so simple I'm amazed no one ever thought of it. I want hinges on those wooden butterfly widgets which builders tack on to both sides of windows outdoors. This would turn them into shutters which could be opened or closed against heat or cold. They would be dandy, too, in case of strong winds, hail, or sleet.

Besides, they would be cheaper than the picture windows favoured by old-school designers. These usually call for $500 worth of plate glass, $500 worth of drapes to cover the glass, and $500 worth of awnings to cover the drapes.

This, I feel, is too big a price to pay for a view of the picture window across the street.

Mechanically my windows would be superior to the archaic kind which crank open and disturb flower pots and curtains. Mine could be opened from the top or bottom, together or separately. Not only would this window admit any amount of air desired, but it could be simply installed in wooden slots and counterbalanced for ease in raising by weights concealed within walls.

The Functional '54 would treat the family automobile with the tender respect it has earned. Instead of making the garage part of the livingroom and forcing the car to share space with the laundry, velocipedes, workshop, and garden tools, I would give it a private room all to itself. This would be in the back of the house with its door opening at the rear. Leading to this door I'd cut a narrow street.

FROM HAWAII

The innovation of which I'm most proud is the lanai, which I borrowed from Hawaii. It's a roofed room open at one or more sides. I would attach one of these lanais at the back door, another at the front connecting with a longer one along one side of the house.

These would enable the occupants to indulge in what atavistic architects call "outdoor living" without actually going out on the ground and living with the ants. This section also would be a fine place to put a bed for folks who like to sleep in more air than blows through the cracks of today's loose-fitting doors and windows.

Large swings could be hung from the lanai ceilings on chains, and these, I believe, would be popular with both young and old. If anyone in the family plays the ukelele, banjo, or mandolin, he could sit in one of these swings and play and sing in the cool of the evening.

ROOM JUST FOR EATING

When the lanai is not being used for such constructive purposes, chairs could be distributed here and there for the neighbours—and I even have an idea for improving chairs inspired by the curves manufacturers put in gas pipes to make them fit the recumbent form. I would construct a chair of inexpensive reeds and adapt the curves to the base so that a person with feet on the floor could push himself back and forth in a rocking motion. Mothers could even rock babies to sleep this way.

But it's inside the house that I want drastic changes. Revolutionary as it sounds, I want a room solely for eating purposes. This "dining room" would be built close to the kitchen and would offer many advantages over eating in a crowded corner of the livingroom. In it you wouldn't be distracted by television, the radio, or anyone who happened to drop in at meal time. When the table is not being used for dining, it would make an excellent place to cut out dress patterns, do homework, play games, or build model airplanes.

I like to read. Because I do this instead of sit in the dark watching old movies, I have given much thought to lighting. Rather than hide them behind wall recesses at the floor or ceiling, I want one big light placed in a central, strategic place, maybe overhead in the middle of the room. This would shed illumination equally in all directions

BETTER LAMPS

My lamps, representing the latest in eye-saving design, would be shaded by green glass and throw light up and down.

In the living room I would have a high table or two on which to put things without stooping as in coffee tables and I would eliminate the cobbler's bench since very few people half-sole their own shoes any more. Sofas and chairs would be protected in vital areas by small cloths which could be embroidered for attractiveness. These would save upholstery from hair oil and glass rings and could be cleaned without taking the furniture out of service as now necessary with today's unprotected over stuffed.

SOFTER FLOORS

I know I'm asking a lot, but instead of cement floors which sweat, break dishes, and chill feet in freezing weather, I'd have floors made of some softer material like wood. Doors I would have with modern knobs and hinges instead of the outmoded sliding panels which break fingernails when they jam on carpets and boby pins.

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